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# *The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*



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THE OFFICIAL FEDERAL JOURNAL of the ASSOCIATED PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANISATIONS of AUSTRALIA

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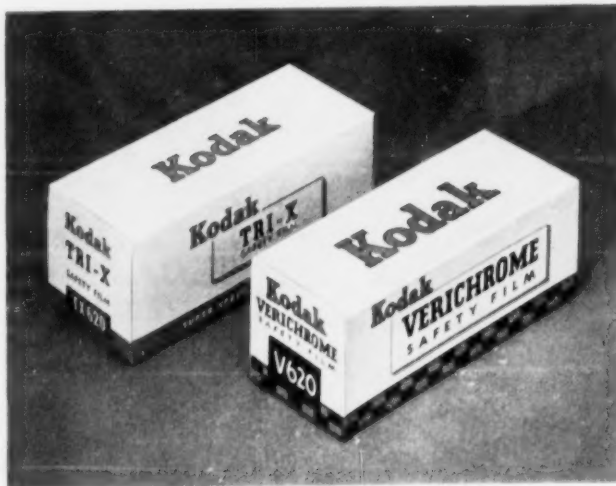
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# OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

## PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA

### EXAMINATIONS

Preliminary Examination:

commences May 8.

Entries close April 24.

Final Examination:

commences February 25.

Entries close February 4.

Intermediate Examination:

commences February 13.

Entries close January 30.

By Order of the Board,

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Melbourne. Registrar.

## PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES

### PHARMACY QUALIFYING EXAMINATION

The next Qualifying Examination will commence at the University of Sydney on Tuesday, 5th February, 1957.

#### Time Table

Pharmaceutics I—Tuesday, 5th February, Morning.  
Pharmaceutics II—Wednesday, 6th February, Morning.  
Prescription Reading and Posology—Thursday, 7th February.

Pharmaceutical Arithmetic—Friday, 8th February.

Practical work commences on Monday, 11th February. Entry forms are available from the Board only. Fee for part or whole of the examination is £3/3/-. Applications close with the last post on 4th January, 1957.

Watch this column for further announcements.

P. E. COSGRAVE,  
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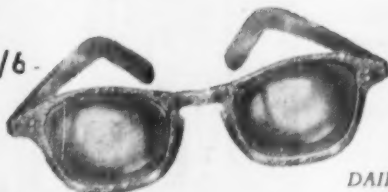
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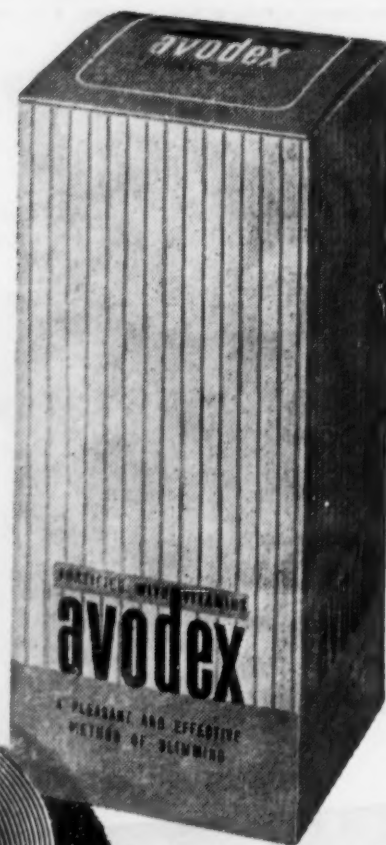


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<sup>†</sup>Swartout, R., III, and Gunther, K.: "Dizziness": Vertigo and Syncope, G.P. 8:35 (Nov.) 1953.

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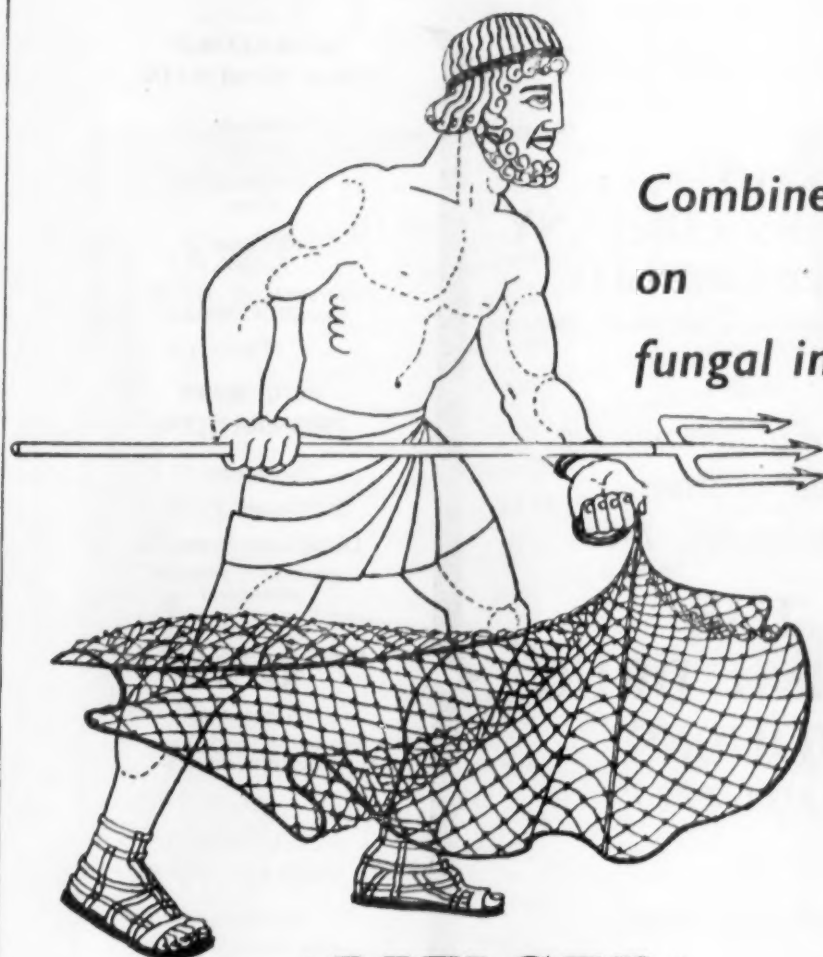
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## The Close of the Year

AS 1956 closes and a new year approaches, the Chairman and Members of the Board of Management of the Journal, the Directors, Manager, Editor and Staff wish to convey to all readers sincere good wishes for the Christmas Season and happiness and prosperity in the coming year.

The year 1956 has in many ways been a memorable one.

Despite some setbacks and conflicts with opposing interests pharmacy has continued to hold its place, to maintain the standard of its services and to hold the respect of the community it serves.

Unjustifiable attacks by some sections of the public press in several States in regard to chemist's charges for dispensing caused irritation and resentment; political, economical and commercial problems had to be faced and dealt with by organised pharmacy, now a fine, well-developed and maturing defensive machine.

It is desirable that this equipment should be used, otherwise its efficiency would be impaired. Reverses are needed occasionally to keep the fighting force effective. Continuous success could impair the strength of the body corporate.

Irritating though they be, challenges such as we meet from time to time are vital to the maintenance of strength and vigour in the movement.

Looking back over the year, we can, however, take pleasure in the thought that in all fields we have fought with honour and acquitted ourselves well.

\* During 1956, as in the years which preceded it, the Journal has endeavoured to give to members a true and faithful account of the principal events in pharmacy and at the same time to present a good, readable, informative general-purpose Journal to the profession.

It is indebted to the pharmaceutical organisations and their executive officers in all States, to its various correspondents at home and abroad, to those members who have displayed sufficient interest to contribute articles or letters for publication, to its advertisers and advertising representatives, to contributors to special feature pages, such as Applied Pharmaceutics, New Drugs and New Products, and finally to the members of its staff.

To each and all of them the Directors wish to say "Thank you" for your interest, co-operation for yet another year and best wishes for a festive season.

# THE MONTH

## News of Pharmaceutical Events at Home and Abroad

### *Social Security and Pharmaceutical Benefits in New Zealand*

The Annual Report of the Director-General of Health for New Zealand for the financial year ended March 31, 1956, shows an overall increase in expenditure of £3,533,066. Of this amount Social Security Benefits absorbed £2,958,230. The increase in pharmaceutical benefits payments was £991,814.

The following figures indicate a progressive increase in costs of providing medicines under the scheme:—

	Average cost per prescription	Prescriptions per head of population	Value of prescriptions per head of population
1946	4/24	3.2	£0 13 3
1951	5/9	3.8	£1 1 11
1956	7/2	5.3	£1 17 8

### *Census of Retail Establishments*

The Acting Commonwealth Statistician has released details of the census of retail establishments in Australia taken during the year ended June 30, 1953.

This is the third such census which has been taken, and should give some indication of the trend of retail trading in this country.

The census covers establishments which normally sell goods by retail to the general public from fixed premises.

Wholesalers and manufacturers are included if they sell regularly by retail, but not if they make retail sales only occasionally. Itinerant vendors are excluded.

The tables appended to the report of the Statistician show that the number of retail establishments increased from 105,614 to 109,985 between 1948-49 and 1952-53. This, however, did not keep pace with the increase in population, the proportion of retail shops per thousand of population falling from 13.5 in 1948-49 to 12.6 in 1952-53.

The value of retail sales per head of population increased from £147.4 to £243.7 during this period, and the value of sales per retail establishment from £10,884 to £19,354.

According to the tabulation, 3334 pharmacies were included in the Census. Turnover of these was £41,524,000, representing 81.3 per cent. of the total sales of what are described as "chemists' goods" sold by chemists, grocers and other types of business.

### *Pharmaceutical Education in New Zealand*

#### *Vision for the Future*

"The Pharmaceutical Journal of New Zealand" devotes a long Editorial in its December issue to the pressing problem of pharmaceutical education confronting New Zealand chemists. The University has finally decided that it will not undertake the teaching of students in pharmacy, although it will provide opportunity for a few students to take advanced training.

As "The Pharmaceutical Journal of New Zealand" sees it, the possible alternative to the present system is for training to be undertaken at the Technological College which it is proposed to establish at Lower Hutt. It would appear that the stage of indecision had been passed. In the minds of those concerned there has always been the thought that the University would offer the desired solution, and consequently organised pharmacy did not direct its thought to finding a satisfactory alternative.

Upwards of ten years have been given to wishful hoping, comments the Editorial wistfully.

Encouraging responses were made from time to time which persuaded official pharmacy to pursue actively the objective which did appear practical and satisfactory in every way.

The New Zealand Journal calls for united thought and action towards a definite goal which it now sees as a solution to the problem.

It proposes that the present Pharmacy Building which houses the Pharmacy Board and the present inadequate School of Pharmacy should be sold and the major portion of the proceeds devoted to establishing a new school. It is pointed out that this would not be sufficient and that "Government aid would also be necessary.

Experience has shown in other countries that where universities or other similar bodies are not prepared to take up the education of pharmaceutical students, Pharmacy itself has been able to do it with reasonable success.



# SCIENCE SECTION



EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

## WATER FOR PHARMACEUTICAL PURPOSES

L. Saunders, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., and E. Shotton, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.P.S., F.R.I.C.

(Symposium Session, British Pharmaceutical Conference, 1956, Dublin Meeting)

Potable water is a variable commodity from the chemical point of view, the nature and concentration of the impurities remaining in it depending on the locality from which it is drawn. No national chemical standard has been imposed for potable water, and, indeed, such a standard is unnecessary for ensuring that the water fulfils its primary function.

Without further purification, potable water is not suitable for many applications in pharmacy and in chemical work associated with pharmacy. The extent of the further treatment depends on technical requirements and on cost.

The impurities which impose further purification for pharmaceutical purposes are:

(1) Micro-organisms and their breakdown products. That form of contamination should be slight in water freshly drawn from a mains supply. Bacterial breakdown products can cause the pyrogen reaction when present in water used for making solutions for injection. Solutions of that kind are therefore prepared from freshly distilled water, and potable water is used only for sterilising syringes by boiling. Small amounts of hard water remaining in a syringe after sterilisation may yield sufficient alkali to react chemically with medicaments—for example, to cause the precipitation of insulin.

(2) Inorganic salts and dissolved gases. Divalent cations such as calcium are particularly troublesome, since they may cause precipitation reactions.

Potable water is now sanctioned in the B.P.C. 1954, and in the National Formulary, for making oral and other preparations. Where incompatibilities do not occur or are unimportant, the use of potable water can be justified on the grounds of economy. However, owing to the variation in the composition and proportion of dissolved salts in potable water in different parts of the country, differences in the properties of certain pharmaceutical preparations are found. For example, the concentration of calcium ions present in the water affects the sol viscosities and gel strengths of alginate and pectin dispersions. The use of potable water can therefore produce problems in formulation.

A major use of water in pharmacy is for cleaning apparatus and containers. If potable water is used for the final rinse, a residue is left on the apparatus after

drying which may be alkaline and may give rise to trouble with unbuffered solutions. Water softened by treatment with zeolites or other cation exchangers is economical with certain types of detergents, but does not obviate the trouble from residue.

### Methods of Purifying Water

In the light of recent developments, methods for purifying water can be divided into the traditional process of distillation (an extravagant process); and removal of impurities at normal temperatures by solid reagents insoluble in water. The development of stable ion-exchange resins that can be reactivated many hundreds of times renders the second method much cheaper than distillation.

### Distillation

It is essential that a still should be cleaned regularly in order to prevent growth of bacteria and fungi in the condenser. Sterilisation of the condenser can be carried out daily by steaming out before turning on the condenser water. With high rates of distillation, there is a danger of contaminating the distillate with droplets of liquid carried over from the boiler in the form of a fine spray. Those entrained droplets pollute the distillate with non-volatile impurities.

Shotton and Habeeb have shown that normally the contamination due to entrainment in a simple still is about 1 in 10,000. At that dilution, pyrogenic effects are unlikely to be serious. Pyrogenic effects with distilled water are more likely to have arisen in a condenser not cleaned and sterilised regularly, or from careless storage of the water in a non-sterile condition.

Two new methods for the electrical heating of water in continuous stills have been developed. One is the use of a bare nichrome element immersed in the water. When a current is passed through the wire, smooth boiling starts quickly and a rapid rate of distillation is achieved without formation of deposits on the wire. As a result, there is none of the bumping that so often causes trouble when immersion heaters are used. After a time, the boiling water becomes coloured from slow dissolution of the nichrome; however, the distillate is free from nickel or chromium. The element requires replacement at intervals.

The second new heating method uses carbon electrodes immersed in the water to be distilled. It may be necessary to add a salt. A heavy alternating current passed between the electrodes produces sufficient heat to boil the water. Both types of direct electrical heating can give rise to volatile electrolysis products, such as chlorine, in the distillate, and test should be made to ensure that the product is free from those impurities.

## ARTICLES

- Water for Pharmaceutical Purposes
- The 1958 British Pharmacopoeia
- The Wellcome Foundation Medical History Library, London
- Opportunities in the Pharmaceutical Industry
- Australian Atomic Energy Commission
- Homogenised Emulsions.
- The Action of Ion Exchange Resins on Pyrogens.
- Placebos and Emotional Security.



Freshly prepared distilled water from a clean, well-designed still is substantially free from micro-organisms. On standing, it rapidly becomes contaminated with air-borne organisms, unless precautions are taken. Storage of distilled water in carboys over long periods may result in heavy contamination.

The presence of viable bacteria in stored water can give rise to pyrogenic substances and ultimately a hazy appearance which is difficult to remove, giving the water the appearance of a dilute vaccine. The organisms can cause decomposition of materials dissolved in the water. Thus it is essential to sterilise water for injection immediately after collection if it is to be stored, and to minimise the time interval between exposure of the water to contamination and sterilisation of the solution prepared with it.

#### Treatment with Solid Reagents

The earliest solid reagents used in treating potable water were the zeolites; complex silicates insoluble in water, and which exchange the cations such as calcium with sodium ions. The softened water obtained after treatment with zeolites is free from divalent metal ions and is, as a result, more economical with certain types of detergents than is untreated potable water. Total non-volatile matter is not, however, reduced. The development of stable ion-exchange resins containing strongly ionised acidic and basic groups has led to an important new method for purifying potable water. It has been recognised by both the U.S.P. XV and the B.P. Addendum, 1955, for preparing water suitable for pharmaceutical purposes other than for injection.

The resins now generally used consist of hard insoluble beads of a styrenedivinylbenzene polymer. The cation exchanger has sulphonic acid groups distributed throughout its mass, while the anion exchanger contains quaternary ammonium hydroxide groups. When water containing dissolved salts is passed over a mixture of those two resins, all the cations in the water are replaced by hydrogen ions from the sulphonic acid resin, the anions being replaced by hydroxyl groups from the anion exchanger. The final result is that the dissolved salts are removed completely, being replaced by hydrogen and hydroxyl ions, and the resulting water has a high specific resistance. When the resins are spent they can be regenerated by separating them by flotation. The anion exchanger is regenerated with sodium hydroxide solution and the cation exchanger with hydrochloric acid. The resins are then washed and remixed (operations carried out without removing the resins from the column).

Water purified in this way is called demineralised or deionised water. The product obtained from a single column containing a mixture of the two resins has a much higher resistance and contains less non-volatile matter than does water purified by a two-column process, in which each exchanger is contained in a separate column.

At ordinary temperatures the rate of decomposition of the resins is small and they may be regenerated hundreds of times. Recently a small laboratory apparatus suitable for laboratories or pharmacies has been made available. It supplies about 8 gall. of purified water per resin charge when London tap water is used as the feed. The resins are not regenerated, but the cartridge containing them is returned to the manufacturer when exhausted and replaced by a freshly activated one. The ion-exchange treatment of potable water is more effective than distillation in removing ionised substances from potable water. Demineralised water may, however, contain other contaminants.

If the feed water is a pure and wholesome potable water, it should contain only small amounts of colloidal matter. As a precaution, the B.P. Addendum monograph on purified water has specified an albuminoid nitrogen test.

The concentration of non-ionic materials in potable water is normally small.

By filtering bacteria and suspended organic matter

from the feed water, an undisturbed resin column may become a breeding ground for micro-organisms and may finally give a "purified water" which passes all the chemical tests but which is more heavily contaminated with micro-organisms than the feed water. This result can be avoided by operating the demineralising plant under controlled conditions.

Provided the resin column is kept free from heavy bacterial contamination, demineralised water may be used in place of distilled water for most purposes except for preparing injection solutions. It should be suitable for making preparations for oral and external use and for preparing stock solutions of chemical reagents. Its cheapness and freedom from non-volatile matter make it advantageous for use as the final rinse liquid in washing containers.

#### Pyrogen-free Water by Ion Exchange

Present methods for demineralisation of water are not suitable for preparing water for injection, though reliable techniques may be developed. Cold treatment with formaldehyde can be done.

#### Removal of Gaseous Impurities.

Demineralised water is completely free from carbon dioxide and free ammonia, but its oxygen content is the same as that of the feed water. On standing in air it rapidly absorbs carbon dioxide, and its specific resistance falls to about 1 megohm/cm. In distillation, the feed water is usually heated to a temperature above 95° C. before it enters a continuous still, thus eliminating most of the dissolved gases.

To ensure that gaseous impurities are removed from the water used for some preparations, the water is boiled for some time, or the dissolved gases are replaced by an inert gas of low solubility, such as nitrogen, by bubbling a stream of the inert gas through the solution, subsequent manipulations of the solution being carried out in an inert atmosphere.

#### Storage of Purified Water

In the storage of distilled water the best rule is to store small amounts and to use it as rapidly as it is produced; that applies equally to demineralised water. Two types of contamination can occur. Growth of micro-organisms can be avoided only by sterilisation followed by storage under aseptic conditions. A preservative such as phenyl-mercury nitrate borate may be used to kill micro-organisms present in the water and to prevent subsequent growth, but the presence of compounds of that type is undesirable in many applications.

The solvent properties of purified water lead to attack on the container and closure materials during prolonged storage. Metal storage tanks should always be enclosed, otherwise appreciable amounts of suspended matter may appear in the water. Galvanised iron tanks are particularly objectionable, because after a time, when the inevitable corrosion occurs, the water may be discoloured by ferruginous substances. Copper is not used for the storage of purified water, since appreciable amounts of the metal may become dissolved in it. Some kinds of stainless steel are suitable though expensive, but traces of heavy metals are likely to be found in the water after prolonged storage. Large storage tanks can be made by fitting a polythene liner into a metal tank.

Silver-lined condensers have been used for collecting distilled water to be used for injections. The effect of the silver was probably considered an advantage in retarding the growth of micro-organisms between collection and use. Whether that is a real effect when the silver is coated with a film of oxide or sulphide is not known.

Demineralised water is so free from metal ions that it seems a pity to pollute it by allowing it to come into contact with metal piping or tanks. The development of polythene "plumbing" and containers means that no metal need be used.

From the School of Pharmacy, University of London.  
—("Chemist and Druggist," September 29, 1956.)

## THE 1958 BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA

### Proposed Additions and Deletions

*The British and Overseas Pharmacist*, July, 1956, had the following comments on the lists published by the Pharmacopoeia Commission in June, 1956:—

The accepted rhythm of a new *British Pharmacopoeia* every five years, and a new *Codex* in the interim, has since the war become an actuality once again. The *British Pharmacopoeia* Commission at the beginning of June published a list of proposed additions and deletions for the 1958 *Pharmacopoeia*. The list is impressive, and there are, so far, 34 more additions than deletions, but the Commission reports that other substances are still under examination, and recommendations regarding these will be given at a later date.

Many of the deletions are to be expected; many drugs, even of long standing, gradually cease to be used sufficiently enough to warrant their continued inclusion in the *British Pharmacopoeia*; aloin, fennel and pepsin come in this category, while certain preparations are now little used, as, for instance, the lamellae, liquid glucose and Ringer's solution. Some drugs are obviously deleted because they are replaced by more effective ones; e.g., chenopodium and hydnocarpus oils, sulphanilamide and sulpharsphenamine, and the local preparations of penicillin. But some deletions are a surprise; one would have thought that ammonium bicarbonate, barbitone, emulsions of chloroform, peppermint and cod liver oil, pulv. glycyrr. co., and pulv. rhei co., were still in sufficient use and of sufficient efficacy to warrant their retention. Three substances were in fact included in the 1953 *British Pharmacopoeia*, and are now deleted, namely, pepsin, phenolphthalein and arsenic trioxide—one wonders why, since the membership of the Commission remains substantially the same, and therefore presumably the principles which govern the selections are unlikely to have varied much.

The additions are very interesting. Very many of them are of drugs which are in common use, and have been for some time, as, for example, amylobarbitone, dexamphetamine sulphate, chlorpromazine and their respective tablets. The four antibiotics of the present *British Pharmacopoeia* are added to by the three tetracyclines, erythromycin, neomycin, polymyxin B and bacitracin and by the new penicillin derivative, benzathine penicillin, thus covering all the antibiotics in common use at the moment. The antihistamines are similarly added to, though not to the same extent, as there are said to be over a hundred in existence.

Eve drops become the subject of a separate monograph—no details are given in the list, but the formulae will doubtless be in line with those of the *National Formulary*—and 30 per cent. hydrogen peroxide (better known as 100 vol.) is included. At long last an injection including both dextrose and sodium chloride becomes official; it has been in use for many years. Folic acid, which virtually disappeared after its first promise, has come back into sufficient prominence to be continued and for the tablet form to be included as a new item. Deleted liquid extract and syrup of senna are replaced by tablets.

The Commission upholds the present trend of developments by including a number of very new drugs—although they will scarcely be that by 1958; these include reserpine, hydrocortisone, prednisone and prednisolone: while sodium radio-iodide and sodium radio-phosphate show that the atomic age has caught up at last, even with this revered publication. These last two substances indicate that new techniques will have to be learnt by the pharmacist of the future, and while we may look askance at it, it is well to remember that our predecessors probably viewed aseptic dispensing

techniques in exactly the same light; comparatively few pharmacists may habitually deal with such substances, but the training the students receive must be adequate to cover any foreseeable developments.

## THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION MEDICAL HISTORY LIBRARY, LONDON

Pharmaceutical chemists from Australia visiting London are invariably greatly interested in, and much impressed by, the various institutes and laboratories of the Wellcome Foundation.

A recent number of *The Listener* (October 11, 1956) gave this account of a broadcast over B.B.C. by Barbara Hooper in the session "The Eye Witness":—

"London is the home of many specialised libraries that the average Londoner knows hardly anything about, but one of them is likely to be better known from now on, for it has just been given a new look, and opened to the general public for the first time. It is the Medical History Library of the Wellcome Foundation—a collection of 250,000 volumes, 10,000 manuscripts, and 100,000 letters and documents all relating to medical history throughout the world from the earliest times.

"Besides being a great pharmaceutical chemist, Sir Henry Wellcome had what I suppose you might call a passion for collecting books and museum pieces; and the greater part of this library was built up in his lifetime. But it was not till after his death in 1936 that work really began on what the librarian calls "weeding out this great mountain of material," and it was not till after the war that the books could be moved from a suburban warehouse to the neo-classic marble halls of the Wellcome Building. It is a building that to my mind is more reminiscent of a renaissance palace than a modern international research centre.

"The library has only just been rearranged as a reference library open to anyone. This library is regarded as the largest and the most comprehensive of its kind in the world, yet it is always being added to—even though by now there is not much missing.

"The collection casts its net pretty wide. All the sciences that are in any way allied to medicine, even cookery and alchemy, and ancient Egyptian archaeology, have a place in it. Every language in the world appears on the shelves—in fact, distinguished Orientalists have been called in to help sort and classify volumes in Sanskrit, Arabic, Chinese, Hebrew, Persian. I saw the oldest original document in the library—a fragment from a Greek herbal which was written on papyrus about A.D. 400, and on this fragment there is a recognisable drawing of the plant comfrey, a common herb that is still in use today. One of the most recent publications that has found its way into the library is this week's copy of *Lancet*. It brings the whole series up to date from the first number that came out in 1823; that was a sixpenny pamphlet which was meant to be a shorthand record of medical lecturers' notes, but it is just as much concerned with politics and with current social affairs as it is with medical matters.

"Unpublished letters and documents are one of the special features of the whole collection. I was able to read letters in the handwriting of Charles Dickens, Bernard Shaw, Coleridge, Ruskin, letters from Nelson and Livingstone and Elizabeth Fry, and they all dealt with health in one way or another. Another batch of documents there has to do with British monarchs. There is a handwritten bulletin on George III's mental state, a document signed by Charles II about a case of lunacy, a list of patients to be touched by James II for the King's evil, the disease called scrofula, and it seems he touched some 2000 of these sufferers in a single month."

## OPPORTUNITIES IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

By H. G. Rolfe, B.Sc., F.P.S., F.R.I.C.  
(Abstract of an Edinburgh Lecture to the  
Pharmaceutical Society)

Although the number of pharmaceutical chemists employed in the pharmaceutical industry is only about one-tenth the number engaged in retail and hospital work, the influence they can have on the future of pharmacy is far greater than this proportion would suggest. Scientific discoveries made and developed by industry are rapidly changing the practice of pharmacy.

### Value of Retail Experience

It is usual today for pharmaceutical chemists to receive their college training without having had any prior practical experience, although they may be able to obtain a little during vacations in hospital or retail pharmacies, or in manufacturing laboratories. This means that an appreciation of the indefinable "atmosphere" of a pharmacy—something more than a knowledge of buying and selling and of the relative values of goods—which used to be obtained by the man who did his apprenticeship before qualifying, is lacking in the newly qualified man straight from college.

It must now be acquired during post-graduate training and in further experience afterwards. For many posts in industry, particularly those of a commercial nature, it is of great importance that the point of view of the customer—namely the retail and hospital pharmacist—should be fully appreciated. Students who wish to pursue a career in industry would be wise to obtain some hospital and retail experience before attempting to enter the industry.

An advantage possessed by the pharmaceutical chemist is that his training gives him a knowledge of more of the skills required in the industry than does any other academic training. More highly trained specialists in specific fields, e.g., chemistry, bacteriology, engineering, etc., are required also, but I think it is fair to say that it is less easy for such specialists to move to another department, where something other than their special skill is needed. The pharmacist's broader training makes him more easily transferable and promotable. On the other hand, a criticism sometimes made of pharmacists is that they tend to be retail (i.e., small-scale) minded, and too narrow in their outlook to be suitable for responsible positions in industry. This criticism cannot generally be made of the increasing number of pharmacists who receive their training in universities, where they come into close contact with people reading a wide range of subjects, and obtain the broader background of a university education. The industry has room for pharmacists with varying kinds of personality, but for success, especially in a large organisation, they must have the ability to get on with all types of people; in many cases this is more important than the extent of their scientific knowledge.

### The Pharmaceutical Chemist in Research

The broad subdivisions of the industry are (1) research and development; (2) production; (3) selling. Research may be aimed at the discovery of new drugs, or new and better ways of making old ones, or modifications of known drugs to improve their mode of action. The search for new drugs may not necessarily have as its objective the treatment of a condition hitherto uncontrolled, or the discovery of a new pharmacological activity. It may be that a drug is sought which is active by mouth when hitherto injections have had to be employed. Or a drug with a greater margin of safety and freedom from the side effects resulting from those in use may be desired. This fundamental research is going on in the two main fields of organic chemistry and microbiology.

After obtaining their pharmaceutical qualification, those wishing to make their careers in this kind of

research would be well advised to undertake post-graduate research, and obtain a further degree, for they will be competing with specialists in these fields.

The hundreds and thousands of new compounds produced each year must be screened for biological activity by the pharmacologist. A number of pharmacists who have done post-graduate work in pharmacology are successfully pursuing a career in the field.

### The Development Pharmacist

Once a substance has been shown by animal experiments to be active and safe to use it will be given a preliminary clinical trial, and suitable preparations for this purpose will be made in the pharmaceutical development department.

Formulation work is one job in industry which pharmacists are specifically trained to do. It requires a sound knowledge of the whole range of pharmaceutical subjects and the possession of determination and an inquiring mind. Before making pharmaceutical preparations of a new drug for clinical trial, all the information about its physical and chemical properties as well as its pharmacological activity must be considered. The pharmacist doing development work must be familiar with new raw materials, and know their properties and characteristics.

As an example, the increase in the number of substances which are injected in the form of suspensions has involved a great deal of research work in recent times into suitable suspending and wetting agents. Great care has to be exercised in formulating an injectable suspension to ensure that the preparation will keep satisfactorily without growth in size of the crystals of suspended material.

The development pharmacist must also keep abreast of developments in equipment, so that he knows what can be done on a large scale. He must work in close touch with the chief analyst, because between them they will have to decide the specifications to be set for the new product.

He must also be familiar with developments in packaging materials and packaging techniques. Indeed, a product may require formulating in such a way that a particular piece of packaging equipment can be employed. He has to ensure that his new product will keep in tropical as well as temperate climates, and considerable time is taken up with stability tests. Those responsible for selling the product must be consulted at an early stage as to the type of pack desired, but it is the development pharmacist whose view must decide the material and closure of the package from his knowledge of the properties of the preparation.

### Manufacturing

When the development work on a new product has been completed, it has to be manufactured, and this brings me to the pharmacist engaged in production. Pharmaceutical production consists of all those operations required to convert the bulk drug into a finished, packed article ready for use by the pharmacist for dispensing, or for the doctor or the patient to use. It is usually divided departmentally into the preparation of injections, tablets, galenicals and their subsequent filling and packing.

To be successful, the production pharmacist should, in addition to a sound technical knowledge, have a flair for things mechanical, and it will certainly be an advantage for him to have studied pharmaceutical engineering. He must be able to lead—and not just control—his staff, and he must be prepared to collaborate with other departments, and be willing to consider objectively new ideas—be they processes, equipment or methods of working.

### Packaging the Product

Packaging is an integral part of pharmaceutical manufacture. This has been emphasised during recent years by the adoption of subjects for discussion at the Symposium Session of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, such as glass, rubber and plastics, and the storage





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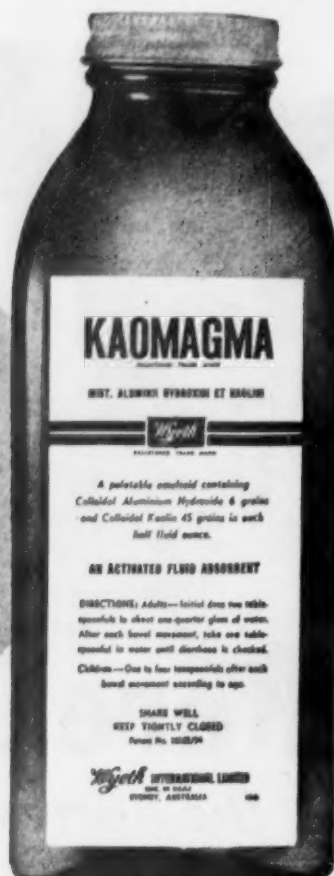


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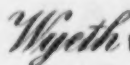
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of drugs. A great deal of valuable information has been collected and published by this means.

The package must not only be such that it will protect against deterioration; it must also be convenient in use and suitable for the greatest possible use of machinery in filling, closing and labelling. The pharmacist in charge of these operations has not only to know the properties of the products he is handling, but also be continually on the lookout for new equipment and methods to obtain increased efficiency.

#### The Commercial Side

I must now turn to the more commercial side of the industry, where, I suppose, the greatest number of pharmacists are employed. In addition to the travelling representative, who calls on a doctor or pharmacist, there must be an organisation covering advertising, medical and technical information, pricing, distribution and sales.

In these fields a pharmaceutical training, coupled with a knowledge of the customer's attitude of mind and of his problems, is a considerable advantage. The representative needs to be more than just a salesman, since he must be able to discuss the properties and the clinical uses of his products. The numerous inquiries by post must be answered in a clear manner, which will give the recipient confidence in the scientific knowledge of the writer. Advertisements must be checked to curb the over-enthusiastic eulogies of the non-technical writer, and to ensure that the phraseology used is appropriate.

But in several of these fields I have mentioned a sound pharmaceutical knowledge is not enough. It must be supplemented by, for example, legal knowledge in regard to patents and trade marks, although expert assistance in these matters will be available.

—The Future Pharmacist, Autumn Term, 1956.

## AUSTRALIAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

### Isotopes Section

To assist Australian Industry, Science and Agriculture to obtain the maximum benefits from the various applications of radio-isotopes, an Isotopes Section has been established within the Australian Atomic Energy Commission.

An information and advisory service is now available. This service will provide up-to-date information to users and potential users. The other functions of the section are being built up gradually.

This service includes advice on where and how radio-isotopes can provide material advantages to industry, and on the availability and supply of isotopes and equipment. Later it will provide scientific and technical assistance in installation and testing of equipment. A bibliography service is being organised.

Advice is available to research workers on the techniques of using isotopes and equipment, the design and setting up of radio-chemical laboratories and isotope supply.

Isotopes can be used in many industrial investigations. These include tracing the flow of materials in industrial processes, water main leak detection, ventilation testing, liquid flow studies, filter testing, estimating mixing efficiency, tracing silt movement and so on. Services for carrying out such work for industry, local authorities, etc., have been available for a number of years in the United Kingdom and United States of America. The Commission intends to provide similar facilities in Australia.

At present all isotope supplies in Australia are obtained from abroad. Because of the delay in transport, even by air, many isotopes which decay very rapidly are not available here. These short-lived isotopes are much in demand abroad for scientific, medical and in-

dustrial uses, and when the Commission's reactor is functioning at its Research Establishment near Sydney it will be able to supply all of them for local use. Special reactor-irradiation services will also be available to scientific workers, including facilities for radio-activation analysis.

If there is sufficient demand, the Isotopes Section will be prepared to supply high level gamma radiation sources of cobalt 60 (of the order of 1000 curies) for medical therapy and technological irradiation. Such high-level sources are in very heavy demand in the U.S. and U.K., and there appears little hope of obtaining many of them from abroad. Research workers overseas are using cobalt 60, caesium 137 and spent reactor fuel elements for investigations into the use of radiation to preserve food, to sterilise surgical materials and drugs, to promote chemical processes and to kill insects and other pests.

The Commission will give technical assistance and advice to any organisation entering this type of work, particularly in food preservation, which is so important to Australia. At a later date it is planned to use spent fuel elements from the reactor to provide very high level gamma radiation facilities for these purposes.

An illustrated A.A.E.C. Booklet, entitled "Radio-isotopes in Industry and Research," has recently been published. This is a comprehensive review of isotope applications, and is available to industrial and scientific workers on application. The booklet gives an indication of the way that an isotope service and supply can help solve particular problems.

Inquiries on the use of radio-isotopes (except in the medical field) should be addressed to:

The Officer-in-Charge,  
Isotopes Section,  
Australian Atomic Energy Commission,  
Box 5343, G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W.,  
Australia.

## HOMOGENISED EMULSIONS

One of the most difficult problems associated with the production of emulsified products is that of achieving a satisfactory shelf-life, especially under tropical conditions. The problem has two aspects. Firstly it is necessary to ensure that the correct type of emulsifying agent has been selected and that it, and any adjuvants, are present in optimum quantities necessary to establish relatively stable physico-chemical conditions at the emulsion interfaces. By this attention to the formulation details, a good emulsion can be produced, but the actual shelf-life will very much depend upon the particular type of product. However, whatever the shelf-life, it would be less than if it were subjected to certain mechanical after-treatment. It is this mechanical after-treatment, generally known as homogenisation, which forms the second important stage in emulsion production.

Because all emulsions are in a perpetually dynamic state, the fineness of the dispersion of the internal phase plays a direct part in determining the satisfactory life period of the product. If an emulsion is observed under the microscope before and after homogenising, it will be observed that before mechanical treatment the dispersed globules are not only larger, but vary in size over a much greater range. Homogenisation, therefore, directly lengthens the shelf-life of a product by increasing the period during which coalescence of the disperse phase may occur without outward deterioration. Under ideal conditions of formulation and mechanical treatment, it is possible to produce emulsions in which the greater part of the disperse phase is in globules of a size less than 1 micron (0.001 millimetres). This brings the globules into the colloidal range and consequently introduces a new force favouring the stability of the emulsion. This new force is the Brownian movement,

characteristic of all colloids, which involves the random movement of particles due to bombardment by the molecules of the suspending medium. Such a movement inevitably retards the rate of coalescence of the dispersed globules, as well as negating the gravitational effects which oftentimes leads to "creaming."

A combination of sound product formulation and good production technique, together with a practical application of the principles of emulsion technology, is the best way of ensuring an attractive-looking emulsified preparation possessing maximum shelf-life. — *Export Review*, September, 1956.

## THE ACTION OF ION EXCHANGE RESINS ON PYROGENS

Effect on the Pyrogenicity of Tap Water

By T. D. Whittet.

(Abstract of paper read at the British Pharmaceutical Conference, Dublin, 1956.)

Water purified by ion exchange materials is now included in the British and United States Pharmacopoeias under the title of "Purified Water." The monographs in both these publications state that purified water is unsuitable for the preparation of injections, although several workers have reported that treatment with ion exchange resins can reduce the pyrogenicity of solutions. However, the evidence on a whole is conflicting. Consequently, the author has carried out experiments to determine whether demineralised water is apyrogenic and, if so, to ascertain which resin is responsible for removal of the pyrogen.

The resins used were Zeocarb 225 (cation exchanger) and Deacidite FF (anion exchanger). The source of pyrogen was London tap water which has always been found to be highly pyrogenic. It was first shown that pyrogens were not removed when the water was passed through the uncharged columns. They were then charged and tap water was passed through the cation and anion exchange columns. The resulting deionised water was injected into rabbits immediately after collection and was found to easily pass the B.P. test for absence of pyrogens. To ascertain which of the resins was responsible for the effect, tap water was tested after being passed separately through the same cation and anion exchange columns as were used in the previous experiment. The results showed that it was the anion exchange resin that was responsible for removing the pyrogenicity from the water and this has been confirmed with all pyrogens so far tested. Some evidence has been obtained that the anion exchange resins are more effective against some pyrogens than others. It seems probable, the author concludes, that deionised water of sufficient chemical purity to comply with pharmacopoeial requirements for purified water may also be apyrogenic, but whether the demineralising plants at present available will be suitable for the production of water for injection remains to be determined.

(From the Medical Unit, University College Hospital Medical School and the Pharmaceutical Department University College Hospital, London.)

—*Pharm. J.*, September 29, 1956.

## PLACEBOS AND EMOTIONAL SECURITY

A short time ago there was a lively discussion in the medical journals regarding the use of placebos. Most of the pundits—and needless to say the majority were consultants—were of the opinion that their use was quite unjustified. This standpoint neglects the fact that a large proportion of the patients seen by the family doctor suffer from some form of functional nervous disorder which is usually the background to their actual

complaint, and a functional, rather than an organic disorder.

On the whole the ensuing correspondence conveyed the impression that any doctor who falls back on placebos is something of a charlatan or an incompetent.

On the other hand physicians in the U.S.A., judging from a number of recent articles, have approached the subject in a scientific spirit and with an open mind and of late years there have been a number of articles in the medical journals in Australia which have been of considerable interest.

After reading a number of them one is left wondering how much good is derived from the drug prescribed and how much is due to the placebo's effect of confidence in the prescriber. One investigator has divided placebos into two groups, namely, those which have no pharmacological action whatever, and rely solely on the psychological effect, the "pure" placebos; and those substances which have some definite pharmacological action which is not relevant to the immediate problem; the "impure" placebos. Naturally the patient's faith in the physician adds a good deal to the therapeutic effect of most prescriptions but particularly so in the case of the placebo.

Many years ago an old locum tendered the advice that in prescribing for North Country miners it was essential to add plenty of burnt sugar and a small dose of Tinct. Capsici to the majority of mixtures, for if they were not hot and black they were apt to be considered as lacking effectiveness. Another American writer defends placebos on ethical grounds in that they are given for the benefit of the patient, as, for example, the injection of distilled water when one is endeavouring to wean a patient off morphine injections.

One point that was made was that in instances where there was no scientific treatment for the affection it would be both cruel and negligent to tell the patient so and leave him to his own devices. It is doubtful whether any doctor would actually do so. How many of us have seen considerable relief obtained on such occasions from some comparatively inert substance?

One such instance comes to mind, that of an old lady, dying of a malignant tumour, who had got into the habit of taking four tablets nightly of a proprietary combination of a barbiturate and an analgesic. This amount used to leave her distressingly dull and helpless until well into the next morning. As there was reason to believe that there was not sufficient pain to warrant such large amounts the makers were appealed to, to provide a dummy tablet that would be indistinguishable from the original. They willingly co-operated and provided such a tablet and one of the dummy tablets was substituted for the original each night so that before the end of a week none of the active drug was being administered, yet the patient showed no evidence of noticing the change and slept well and did not complain of pain. This procedure was carried on until her death some months later and the patient was the better for the change.

Many patients are in need of emotional security and in such cases the administration of a placebo is not a deception, but an added emotional link with the patient. It must not be thought that the defence of the placebo condones the attitude of mind that something must be given and if no good results at least no harm will be done. This type of slipshod therapy is all too prevalent and accounts for the enormous quantities of vitamins that are given when no evidence of malnutrition is present, or the injection of liver extracts in the absence of any clinical signs of anaemia.

Some useful suggestions have been put forward concerning the giving of placebos. Firstly, they should not be given for long periods of time; if given in tablet form they should not resemble any popular tablet such as aspirin, and finally, when withdrawing it from a patient who has become dependent on it, there is nothing to be gained by informing him that it was only a placebo. — *Retail Chemist*, September, 1956.

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### Methadone for Children

The following prescription for a seven-year-old child caused us some concern:

R/ Physeptone Linctus . . . . . 6 fl. oz.  
Sig. 60 m. t.d.s.

The makers of this linctus suggest prior dilution with syrup 1 in 8 and for children under 10 years a dosage of the diluted linctus of one teaspoonful.

The above dosage therefore would appear to be eight times that suggested by the makers.

Further references (Martindale) stress the desirability of careful dosage for children and the limiting of the amount prescribed to a minimum.

The Adelaide Children's Hospital Pharmacopoeia suggests a dosage of the linctus (undiluted) for children over six years of half to one teaspoonful four hourly (i.e. 1 to 2 mg. Methadone Hydrochloride).

Upon consulting the prescriber, his wishes were to supply only 3 fl. oz., to reduce the dosage to 30 m., and non dilution of the original linctus, as the cough was particularly severe and he had consistently prescribed this dosage with no adverse effects.

However the precaution was taken of supplying a calibrated conical measureglass to facilitate accurate dosage, and the patient's parent was told to adhere strictly to the directions and keep the bottle in a safe place.

—J.D.C. (Vic.).

"Physeptone Linctus" contains 2 mg. per drachm. The maximum dose of Methadone Hydrochloride is 10 mg. According to arbitrary rules of dosage 2 mg. is a suitable dose for a child of seven years. However it is generally accepted that arbitrary rules of dosage should not be applied to respiratory depressants.

The dosage recommended by the manufacturer in the above case is at variance with the prescriber's wishes. The books of reference themselves are not identical in their recommendations. Such a state of affairs often occurs in pharmaceutical practice.

Once the prescriber's intention has been definitely established, in such a case, it should prevail.

### Similarity of Trade Names

The number of "Ethicals" is growing and similarity of names is causing mischief. Recently THEPANIL (for blood-pressure) was prescribed. The name was badly written and mistaken by a pharmacist for TROP-

INAL (for migraine). The patient took the TROPINAL for some time, then presented the scrip at another pharmacy where it was correctly read as THEPANIL. The larger size of the tablet led to suspicion and the discovery that the wrong article had been dispensed in the first case.

We cite several pairs of lines bearing similar names, one of which, if carelessly written, might be read and dispensed as the other. They are PAMINAL and RAMINAL; SEDNINE and SEDONAN; PEPSILLIDE and PEPULSADE; CHLORAQUIN and FLORAQUIN; PRIMOTESTIN and PRIMOSISTIN. There may be others. A pharmacist in doubt might learn from the nature of the illness which medicine is intended, but maybe it would be wiser to approach the doctor.

Confusion may also arise when orders are placed with the wholesaler by post or 'phone. Clear writing and clear speech are essential for the avoidance of misunderstandings. Mention of the maker's name would further clarify the position. So, please be careful!

—S.J.A.F. (Vic.).

This problem has concerned the various State Pharmacy Boards for some time. The Boards are aware of the dangers involved in the use of almost identical names for medicinal preparations of widely differing nature.

Furthermore the dispensing of uncompounded medicines is revealed as something more than technicianship.

### Prednisone and Prednisolone

A warehouse recently supplied Prednisone when Prednisolone was ordered.

The products are similar chemically. The Prednisolone has an extra hydroxyl group in the eleventh position. The hydroxyl group is indicated by the third syllable "ol" in the name.

—J.D.C. (Vic.).

### Iodoform Gauze

The local dentist made a request for an Iodoform gauze, and as this was unprocurable, it was necessary to prepare it extemporaneously.

The B.P.C. standard is for a gauze containing 4-6 per cent. Iodoform, to be prepared by immersion, under pressure, in an Ether solution of Iodoform; removing the gauze when all the solution has been absorbed, and allowing it to evaporate to dryness.

Under pressure was interpreted as meaning in a closed vessel, and the gauze prepared by this means was quite satisfactory.

A gauze prepared in an open vessel not under pressure was very uneven, due probably to the differential absorption of the Iodoform and other physical effects such as evaporation.

—I.H.P. (Vic.).

### Precipitation of Aminacrine

R/ Ephedrine . . . . . 1%  
Aminacrine Hydrochloride . . . . . 0.1%  
Normal Saline . . . . . to  $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz.

In the above prescription Dextrose is required instead of Sodium Chloride. Ephedrine Hydrochloride is also needed instead of Ephedrine. Without these modifications Aminacrine Hydrochloride and Aminacrine base are precipitated respectively.

—J.W. (Vic.).



# Prescription Proprietaries and New Drugs



By  
Geoff K. Treleaven, Ph.C., F.P.S.

PHARMACEUTICS DEPARTMENT,  
VICTORIAN COLLEGE  
OF PHARMACY

## RECENT ATARACTIC OR TRANQUILLISING DRUGS (Revised List)

The term "ataraxia" is from the Greek and signifies a tranquil or serene state of mind. Unlike earlier hypnotics and sedatives such as the barbiturates, the ataractic (also sometimes referred to as "ataraxic") group calms the emotionally disturbed or agitated patient without causing mental dullness, etc.

### Official, Chemical, Generic or Approved Names

**Benactyzine HCl**  
i.e., 2 diethylaminoethyl benzilate

**Meproamate**  
i.e., 2 methyl-2-n-propyl, 3-propanediol dicarbamate  
Chemically related to Mephesisin B.P.C.

**Chlorpromazine HCl**, i.e., 3-chloro-10 (3<sup>1</sup>-dimethyl amino-n-propyl)-phenothiazine. A phenothiazine derivative. Refer also Pacatal and Promazine.

**N-methylpiperidyl-(3)-methylphenothiazine.**  
A phenothiazine derivative. Refer also chlorpromazine and promazine.

**Promazine HCl**, i.e., 10-( $\gamma$ -dimethylamino-2-propyl)-phenothiazine HCl.  
A phenothiazine derivative. Refer also chlorpromazine and Pacatal.

**Azacyclonol**, i.e.,  $\alpha$ -(4-piperidyl) benzhydrol HCl.  
The gamma isomer of "Meretran" (an anti-depressant drug)

**p-butylthiodiphenyl-methyl-2-dimethylamino-ethyl sulphide hydrochloride**

**Hydroxyzine HCl**, i.e.  
1-(p-chlorobenzhydridyl)-4-[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy) ethyl] diethylenediamine.  
A p-chlorobenzhydridyl piperazine derivative.

### Proprietary and Other Names

Nutinal (Boots); Suavitil (Glaxo); Cevanol (I.C.I.)  
Karmazine (G.P.); Lucidil (Smith & Nephew)

Equanil (Wyeth); Miltown (Lederle);  
Mepavlon (I.C.I.)

Largactil (M & B); Thorazine (S.K. & F.);  
Megaphen

Pacatal (Warner)

Sparine (Wyeth)

Frenquel (Merrell)

Covatix (Warner)

Atarax (Pfizer)

Not all the above drugs are yet available commercially. Because of their potent nature, they should only be supplied on a prescription.



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| Amphetamine Sulphate B.P.     | Phenobarbitone B.P.             |
| A.P.C. Tablets (A.P.F.)       | *Phenytoin Soluble B.P.         |
| A.P.C. with Codeine           | Pyridoxine Hydrochloride B.P.C. |
| Ascorbic Acid B.P.            | Quinalbarbitone Sodium B.P.     |
| Aspirin B.P.                  | Riboflavine B.P.                |
| Calcium Gluconate             | Saccharin Soluble B.P.          |
| Codeine Compound B.P.         | *Sulphacetamide B.P.            |
| Dextro-Amphetamine Sulphate   | *Sulphadiazine B.P.             |
| *Dienoestrol B.P.             | *Sulphadimidine B.P.            |
| *Digitalis B.P.               | *Sulphaguanidine B.P.           |
| *Ephedrine Hydrochloride B.P. | *Sulphamerazine B.P.            |
| Ferrous Sulphate Compound     | *Tablets of Vitamins            |
| *Folic Acid                   | *Three Sulphonamides            |
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| Pentobarbital Sodium          | Vitamin B Groupe Forte          |
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KT96A

# TRADING STAMP CRAZE SWEEPS U.S.A.

## Fantastic Response by Retail Customers

By FRANK H. BEDFORD, M.P.S., an Elsternwick (V.) retail pharmaceutical chemist, who is doing post-graduate studies in the U.S.A. He is one of three young Australians selected for the Pfeiffer Trust (U.S.A.) travelling scholarship for Australian pharmaceutical chemists.

COLUMBUS (OHIO), October 20.—One important factor in American retail practice is the trading stamp craze. It has been said that the three most important books in America are the Bible, the bankbook and the stamp book. The craze has swept America, and except for the District of Columbia, where trading stamps are illegal, there is hardly a community where stamp plans do not thrive. The plan has been in existence for some 60 years, but never as strongly as at present. It is estimated that 30 million shoppers are collecting stamps.

Here is a step-by-step cycle of the operation of the standard stamp plan.

The stamp company sells stamps to the particular store. The usual price is three dollars per 1000, or three-tenths of a cent per stamp. Along with the stamps the merchant gets advertising materials, promotional aids and overall supervision.

The store gives one stamp for every 10 cents spent there. This amounts to about a 3 per cent. rebate. Breakage usually favours the merchant, i.e. if a customer buys goods to the value of 87 cents, she gets eight stamps, not nine.

The shopper fills the stamp book, provided by the store, and it takes 1200 stamps to fill a book, or 120 dollars' worth of merchandise.

The stamp company redeems the books for cash or merchandise.

In the last year there has been a great amount of talk and controversy concerning trading stamps. In many State legislatures anti-trading stamp bills have been introduced, with all but two being defeated. At present the State of Utah is challenging the validity of an anti-trading stamp act. New Jersey claims that under law, stamp companies should pay the value of unredeemed stamps into State revenue, claiming that the stamp company has already made its profit by the sale of the stamps. In November there will be a referendum on an anti-trading stamp bill in North Dakota. The Agricultural Marketing Service of the Department of Agriculture is at present conducting a survey to determine whether stamp plans raise the food prices or not.

What of customer reaction? Consumers participate in the plans for several reasons, the chief being a reputation for being thrifty, the fulfilment of a goal, and the feeling of getting something for nothing. Many housewives feel that by saving stamps they are engaging in good housekeeping. Many feel that by saving stamps they have the opportunity to obtain articles of luxury that they would not normally own. Many feel they are getting an additional free item. Whatever the reason, survey figures show that over 600,000,000 dollars' worth of merchandise is distributed to stamp collectors each year, and that between 25 and 30 billion

dollars' worth of retail goods and services are covered by stamp plans, about 7 per cent. to 8 per cent. of the nation's annual sales volume. It is big business.

What of the retailer? Take the hypothetical case of a retailer with an annual sales volume of 100,000 dollars, a gross margin of 40 per cent., expenses of 36 per cent., and hence a net profit of 4 per cent. He decides to participate in a stamp plan. The stamps and related services would cost him 3000 dollars, without any increase in sales volume, and this would cut his net profit to 1000 dollars. He hopes that the increase in sales volume after providing the stamps for his customers will be sufficient to offset this drop in net profit.

	Present Operation	With stamp plan	% Change
Sales . . . . .	100,000	108,108	100% plus 8%
Gross Margin . .	40,000	43,243	40% plus 8%
Expenses . . . .	36,000	39,248	36.3% plus 9%
Regular . . . .	36,000	36,000	33.3% —
Stamps . . . .	Nil	3,243	3.0% —
Net Profit . . .	4,000	4,000	3.7% —

It is seen that the merchant must increase his sales volume by at least 8 per cent. to pay for the stamps alone. No account is taken of the increase in purchases to cover this increase in sales, or the possibility of wages and other overhead charges increasing due to the added sales.

Probably the foremost purpose and advantage to the merchant in adopting a trading stamp plan is its use as a competitive promotional device. The plan tends to make the store stand out as one offering something different, even something for nothing. This is one of the main appeals to the small retailer. A definite patronage loyalty can develop from the use of trading stamps, sales volume tends to increase. At the same time, however, expenses increase, and the merchant must decide if the increase in sales volume is sufficient to warrant the adoption of trading stamps as a sales stimulant. Consider the position of the merchant who decides after a period of time that the plan does not pay. What is he to do? Many traders are apparently asking themselves this very question now. It would be difficult to tell customers with half filled stamp books that this additional bonus is no longer available.

In certain localities, where several merchants have adopted trading stamp plans, "stamp wars" are in progress. The merchants have certain days when they offer double or triple the amount of stamps on a purchase. This practice can approximate as much as a 10 per cent. discount on purchases.

The shopper does get a discount on purchases when the prices of the merchant remain competitive, but many merchants have to raise the prices of some lines



slightly to offset the discounts given. The consumer often realises this, but will still patronise that store. On the other hand, there are consumers that shop at a particular store and make no effort to save stamps, although the merchant may make a feature of his trading stamp plan.

There are again many shoppers who do not redeem the stamps they have saved, and many who do not save the stamps they collect. It has been estimated that some 30 per cent. of the stamps paid for by the retailers, and issued to customers, are never redeemed. This sum alone represents about 30 million dollars annually, and is clear profit for the stamp companies. (Hence the interest of the New Jersey State Government).

All sections of retail trade are affected by trading stamps. They include department stores, dry cleaners, hardware stores, beauty shops, fuel stations, barber shops, and drug stores and food stores. Fortunately, drug stores are generally minor participants, and the stamp plans are not encouraged in the profession, either by independent drug store operators or the large chains.

There are always the few who tend to spoil things for the many.

It is definitely one of the problems facing the retailer here today. The small operator feels that he must adopt a trading stamp plan in order to compete with other retail establishments in his area. Fortunately, retail pharmacy has so far not entered into the field in any great extent, but there are a few who have adopted the plans, and these seem to be the "sharp" operators who would adopt any such plan, or others, if they could see the chance to beat their fellow pharmacists.

The younger generation of store keepers generally seems to be opposed to the stamp plans, and it is the larger operator who favours the ideas. Perhaps it is only the larger operator who can afford to finance the plans.

In any case, I think it would be an advantage if official pharmacy did all in its power to prevent such ideas coming to the retail trade in Australia. I am convinced the absence of such plans would be better for all concerned, the consumer included.

## Historical Development of the Glass Container

By Clive S. Priest

Glass may be described as the world's first plastic material. Formed in nature by molten rock masses which were extruded and cooled so quickly that they did not have time to become transformed into crystalline materials, these natural glasses, obsidian, were broken and shaped into elongated pieces and used by Stone Age man as arrows, spearheads and the like.

Glass as a mouldable raw material was probably unknown until relatively recent times. Glass amulets have been discovered with supporting evidence of their manufacture in 7000 B.C. Primitive glass manipulation probably had its origin in Asia Minor, with some refinements taking place in Egypt after 1500 B.C. The beginning of the Christian era ushered in the invention of glass-blowing, causing an industrial revolution in this field and changing a luxury into a necessity.

The Venetians carried glass manufacture to a degree of technical perfection and artistic elegance which has scarcely been rivalled, and even now not excelled. The material used by them was of a soda lime type, the alkali being derived from the ash of sea and salt marsh plants and the silica from quartz pebbles. This mixture fused readily to a very fluid consistency, lending itself to elaborate and rapid modelling.

### The Pioneers

Glass-making as such is thought to have been pioneered by the Egyptians. The Romans established a glass factory in Rome in 14 A.D., and from there glass-making spread throughout the Roman Empire, even to ancient Britain.

Moulded blown vessels were being made in the first century A.D., and could be credited to Greek influence. This method of manufacture made a rich variety of fresh forms possible and rendered repetition work easy because the mould could be reused indefinitely. Production as we know it in glass was born.

Glass has been used for making containers for more than 3000 years.

Laurence Vitrearius, of Normandy, settled in Surrey, Britain, in 1226, and is the first recorded English glass-maker. Establishing a glass house and obtaining carbonate of potash from burnt green bracken and sand from Petworth, he pioneered the English industry.

Two stages of heating were used, a preliminary roasting to expel moisture and carbon and to ensure the fusion of silica with alkali. This was cooled and broken up, then given a final roasting. This process took

from two to three days. The glass-making group consisted of three men and a boy, a glass master blower or "gaffer," a chief assistant or "servitor" and a second assistant or foot-maker.

This Weldian industry was very extensive, employing several travellers and supplying some of the Westminster Abbey glass.

The beginning of the scientific approach to glass technology could be marked by the publication of "L'Arte Vetraria" by an Italian priest, Neri, of Florence, in 1612.

The year 1672 heralded the invention of flint glass in England. The 15th and 16th centuries saw flourishing glass industries in Spain and India, competing for markets developed by the Venetians.

### The Venetians

The Venetian influence was widespread at this time. The Dutch bottle industry in the 17th century had several glassworks making their own distinctive products. Although not original, the admirable decorations used characterised their products.

Ravenscroft, the greatest contemporary English glass-maker, was carrying out extensive experimental work on new materials and methods. Lead was known but had not been used at this stage as an ingredient in glass. The first practical bottle-blowing machine was invented as recently as 1886, but little major development was made until 1904, which marked the beginning of the machine age in glass container manufacture.

The revolution in glass manufacturing method which has taken place in the 20th century, especially in the last two decades, has transformed the industry from one dependent on the skill of the individual worker working under crude conditions with the materials imperfectly understood, to one dominated by continuous machine production, precisely controlled by the application of scientific methods.

Today, United Kingdom manufacturers yearly produce in excess of 23 million gross of glass containers a year, about 60 per cent. of which are destined to hold food and drink.

The glass manufacturing companies of the United States (95 per cent. of which are members of the Glass Containers Manufacturers' Institute (Incorporated)), produce about 17 billion containers a year.

The main factor in the industry's development has been the growth of food packaging. The future of the industry lies in raising standards of quality and solving





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Suggested Dose: One or two teaspoonfuls three times a day.

Bottles of 8 oz.

the technical problems of close tolerance and mass production.

The techniques of making and handling glass are constantly improving. Refinements in the present methods of forming containers will bring about high machine speeds and improved quality.

It is probable that a revolutionary method quite unlike the present one will be developed, whereby containers will be made at speeds considered phenomenal by present-day standards and to a degree of preciseness not obtainable today.

#### Composition

Glass for containers is hard and brilliant with a high surface polish, with considerable resistance to chemical corrosion. Glass containers are hygienic, inert to mould growths and non-permeable to gases, odours and liquids.

Glass may be defined quite briefly as "an inorganic product of fusion which has cooled to a rigid condition without crystallising."

The main glass-forming constituents for most container glasses are sand, limestone and soda ash. These raw materials suitably proportioned are usually mixed with an appropriate percentage of suitable cullet or broken glass. Of the major constituents, silica provides the framework of the glassy state, with the lime as the stabilising agent and soda ash the flux.

Other minor ingredients may be introduced into the batch to aid melting or refining to improve the chemical durability and enhance the physical properties. To provide the desired colour or to secure colourless glass, it may be necessary to include oxidising or reducing agents. Thus there may be present in the batch such materials as salt cake, sodium nitrate, boric acid and various trace chemicals.

Ordinary glass usually contains something over 70 per cent. of silica together with sodium, lime and alumina.

Progressive glass-container manufacturers have reduced the alkali content in recent years, and a good container glass now includes about 12.5 per cent. lime and 13.5 per cent. to 14 per cent. soda. It may, on the other hand, contain as much as 15.5 per cent. to 16 per cent. soda with the lime content less than 10 per cent.

Unless the lime content is sufficiently high and the soda content below a certain limit, the glass may be of unsatisfactory durability.

Simple soda-lime-silicate type glass is often referred to as the "three component system," whereas the four or five component system is a mechanically stronger, more robust container, with increased durability, and more able to withstand rapid temperature changes.

Some of the various components added to the basic three component system are alumina for durability and resistance to thermal shock. Barium oxide enables the reduction of the soda content, resulting in greater mechanical strength.

Borates improve manipulation during manufacture, reducing the co-efficient of expansion of the glass, resulting in greater thermal shock resistance. They are also said to increase tensile strength, elasticity and hardness and chemical resistance.

Magnesia makes possible a lowering of annealing temperatures, while zinc oxide endows physical durability on the surface. Various other trace materials, for example selenium, are used for clarifying, colouring, etc.

Constant research is being carried out on the physical and chemical constitution of glass, there being little doubt that glass as a container of raw materials is evolving at an impressive rate. Indeed, the glass revolution can hardly be said to have begun.

#### 50 YEARS AGO

(From the A.J.P. 1906)

THE WOMAN DRUGGIST.—Readers of a charming, chattily-written article on this subject, published in the "Argus" of Saturday, the 12th, under the pen-name

of "Sheba," will be inclined to conclude that however difficult it may still be to decide what to do with their boys, the question as regards their girls needs no further consideration; all that is necessary to secure a healthy, happy and fairly prosperous future for them being apparently to make pharmaceutical chemists of them. There are already some 20 lady pharmacists in Victoria, and with the object of discovering the position occupied in the craft by the sex, "Sheba" interviewed several of their members. That the work was considered thoroughly congenial was clearly shown by the lady first visited—whose identity, by the way, it will not be difficult for most Melbourne pharmacists to discover—who is so enamoured of the profession after a long personal experience, that she has devoted two of her daughters to its service, and talks of her work "with an enthusiasm so fresh and whole-hearted that the hearer, persuaded that there must be virtue in the atmosphere of a druggist's shop, inwardly endorses Friar Lawrence's—

"O, muckle is the powerful grace that lies,

In herbs, plants, stones, and their true qualities."

And the lady proceeds to avow that it is not any squeamishness on the part of the girls as regards the work incidental to apprenticeship, that stands in the way of larger additions to the number of women chemists in the State, but the fact that men pharmacists don't like to ask young ladies to make themselves useful in the many ways expected of a boy apprentice. It is kindly indicated, however, that this attitude is one that the sex can understand and appreciate, and that otherwise they have met with a very cordial reception from their brother pharmacists. Another "witness" laughingly replies to a complaint on her appearance that druggists, both male and female, although hard worked, are the healthiest people in existence—possibly, it is naively suggested, because they fight shy of their own physic. Perhaps the evidence of greatest interest to the masculine gender is that tendered by a young lady dispenser who, on an average, prepares physic for 52 outdoor patients, in addition to prescriptions for indoor sufferers, and still continues to find the work most interesting. Replying to the question, Do many women chemists marry? the admission is made that, although half of the women druggists now in Victoria were married before they took to pharmacy—"to help their husbands," there have been one or two weddings among the younger contingent, which suggests the idea that if the growing generation of masculine chemists are in any way jealous of the female intrusion into the domain of pharmacy, the best way to prevent competition would be to avail themselves of every opportunity of taking them into perpetual partnership at the hymeneal altar. What more charming life companion could a pharmacist desire than the "bright girl dispenser" who describes herself to "Sheba" as "hard worked but happy," and then, displaying some tickets for the Women Pharmacists' Dance, proceeds to discuss refreshments, decorations and programmes "as light-heartedly as if she didn't know strychnine from senna?" It is pleasing to notice that throughout all the interviews recorded there is no suggestion of such hardship as was complained of by a correspondent in our issue of October, 1905, who represented that after paying £100 by way of premium, serving four years apprenticeship, and passing all the examinations, she found there was practically no avenue of employment except in dispensaries where a lady is expected to do for £50 a year the work for which a man would require at least three times that sum. As a matter of fact, it is stated that a dispenser who belongs to the Women Pharmacists' Society is not allowed to accept less than £75 per year, with quarters and rations, or an equivalently larger salary where not so housed. Altogether it would seem that our Victorian lady pharmacist is fairly contented with her lot, and has no great desire to change her condition, unless it were, perchance, to enter into partnership with one of our "boys."

# Water Holes and Mountain Devils

by J. N. Blyth, M.P.S. (Vic.)

COSMO NEWBERRY MISSION.

N.W. AUSTRALIA

"Hey! Don't go down there, Mr. Blyth, the Wanampi will bite you."

Such was the translated import of the remarks of my aboriginal companions as I went to approach a waterhole during an afternoon's hunting.

The waterhole was formed from a spring that had broken out in a dry creek bed after a very heavy and unusual storm.

Water is of such paramount importance in this desert area and the life of the people centres so much around waterholes that many are the legends that have sprung up concerning them.

Most good waterholes are inhabited by a large, fierce Wanampi, or Serpent, who must be respectfully addressed and acknowledged when going in for water.

The natives so believe in the existence of these Wanampi that they will point out the original "early time" track left by the large serpent as he journeyed over the country, until finding a suitable waterhole to lodge in. His track will be perhaps a scar in a cliff face, or a watershed, or a long gash in the rocks or stony ground, where the water has found its course after rain.

The reason behind the implicit belief that these people have in many legends is that most of them have been "dreamed up."

In their conception, however, a dream is an actual event in an actual place, as it has been seen or perhaps participated in by their "dream Spirit." They believe that the "dream Spirit" can leave a person's body and roam over vast areas. The dream that they remember on waking is therefore an actual happening that has been seen or experienced by themselves.

You might be able to better realise the importance attached to waterholes, rock-holes, soaks and wells on knowing that in this vast area of the fringes of the Gibson Desert there is no surface water such as creeks, rivers, lakes or lagoons, except after heavy rain, which may fall sufficiently heavy only twice in the year. The average yearly rainfall is about five inches, whereas the evaporation rate is about 100 inches.

Here and to the far north all lakes marked on the map are but salt lakes of layers of gypsum and salt, with water far beneath and only showing a trace of water yearly.

All our roads and tracks have made their travel-

lings over the country, calling into or near to every waterhole within the general direction.

Only last week a small group of natives staggered into Warburton Ranges Mission, just above the 26th parallel, and on the edge of the experimental area used by the Woomera Rocket Range. (See August issue Journal for map.)

They brought with them the urgent news that more of their number were weak and dying for want of water at a dry waterhole 20 miles from the mission, and another group farther out were even in a more desperate position.

The four by four diesel truck was quickly commissioned, and two missionaries set out with water and food, to return after midnight with men, women and children.

They had been "walkabout" from beyond the Rawlinson Ranges, when hoped-for rain had failed to arrive, thus leaving them stranded.

Some had never been to the mission before and one of the party had never seen a white man before.

## Children and Survival

Infanticide and abortion are still common farther out, and every year there are several cases even around the mission stations.

The methods used are cruel and apparently heartless; but, when one has faced the desperate position of being without water in this cruel country, one becomes heart-breakingly sympathetic, although unable to condone the actions.

You can realise why the old folk, who are the ones with authority in tribal life, so strongly condemn the survival of children who arrive too close together for the travelling safety of the whole group.

The people must continually be on the move, and the so-called "walkabout" custom is a stern necessity for survival in this country.

The waterholes are of varying capacity, from those capable of and often containing 500 gallons, down to those with two gallons or less. They dry up at differing times, and the smaller and less known animal waters also dry up, causing a shift of the kangaroos, 10 or 15 miles or more.

It seems that the rigid economy of the country will only support permanently one person to about 10 square miles, living completely off the land, indicating again the necessity of keeping on the move.

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Children are of necessity breast-fed to about five-years of age. They must also be carried "piggie-back" nearly all the way during "walkabout," as travelling time is rigorously restricted by the distance between waterholes.

The women must do the carrying, as the men need to be free to hunt during the journey.

What a tragic situation arises when a new baby is born, say two or three years after the one who is at present still breast-fed and carried.

Unless the people are mission folk, when the older



Author's baby with house-girl and friends

child may be placed in a mission children's home, it is practice to dispose of the unwanted baby. The new baby is sometimes allowed to live, in which case the insistent and prior demands of the older child on the mother are met first, and the new baby is gradually starved to death. The mission has saved many such cases.

I wonder if that is the reason behind several of the social customs of the people.

The condition of pregnancy of a woman is never spoken of, apparently even by her closest relatives, and certainly never by the husband.

At times of sickness I have seen husbands look positively blank when I have mentioned that the wife's illness might be dangerous because of her pregnant condition.

Life just continues as usual until just before first stage of labour.

The husband must not see his wife or new baby until the baby's cord has dropped off, usually from three to six days.

These factors would mean that when a baby is murdered (for that must be the term) the mother is the only one who will feel sorrow or loss.

#### Endurance of the Aborigine

Those of us privileged to live and travel in the desert country of Australia are constantly amazed at the feats of endurance and the fact of survival of the aborigine.

Only recently a lone native set off from here to walk to Warburton Ranges under the mistaken impression that the police were after him, because of the near death and mysterious illness of his child.

He ran most of the way, covering up to 40 miles a day, and almost perished without water over 200 miles from here, when one of the mission vehicles passed by and picked him up.

Imagine a young native mother, of perhaps 15 years of age, walking over 20 miles a day carrying a baby on her back, with the shade temperature over 110 degrees and the only drink of water early that morning. With the prospect of continuing the journey for over 200 miles.

Or, the men out hunting by the way spear a kangaroo, chase him, running all the way, for three miles, till it drops dead, or they can creep close enough when it is resting to finish it off. Then carry about three-quarters of a hundredweight of meat five or six miles on the head at a jog trot to catch up to the party again.

At times it is possible to travel for about 40 miles over arid spinifex country without seeing any sign of animal life. The natives will then live on goannas or lizards, which they dig out of their holes.

When they arrive at a waterhole the water may be obtained in various ways. If a soak in the creek bed, a hole is scraped out in the gravel, and if the water is too deep to be able to suck it up, some grass or moss is dipped in on the end of a stick, sucked and repeated till thirst is satisfied.

If the soak has water already showing, they will scrape a hole to one side, and the water filters through the gravel and sand, straining some of the animal life out.

#### Water Substitutes

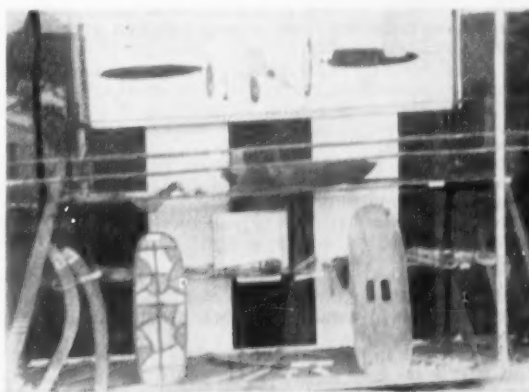
When water is very scarce a small fleshy plant, rather like a small type of "pig face," or a *parakeelyia* is chewed, and water may be obtained by bruising the tan roots of the Kurrajong tree.

If they have been without food for some time, the berries of a solonaceous shrub are eaten, apparently delaying the secretion of gastric juices and allaying hunger.

Although all very arid, the country changes markedly as you travel through it, each type of vegetation having a distinct region, then there will be an area where several kinds mingle, and then on to another distinct area, and so on.

Thus you may travel through spinifex and sand country. Nothing but circular and annular clumps of spinifex (*Triodia*) for mile after mile. You may spend your time looking for a perfect annulus of spinifex clumps, which is rather like looking for four-leaved clovers. In a 300-mile trip I found two such rings, the largest with a diameter of about eight feet.

If it were not for the spinifex binding the sand, large areas of the centre would just be pure sandy desert.



Aboriginal Weapons and Articles

The spinifex will then usually be thinned out by groups of Mallee Gum (*Eucalyptus pyriformis*) and Blue-bush Gum (*E. macrocarpa*). A pleasant drink, learned from the natives, is to pick the ripe fruits of the gums and carefully pluck out the flowers, then drink the nectar left in the annulus of the calyx, sometimes up to half a teaspoonful, and very sweet.

#### Sparse Vegetation

The next belt of vegetation will probably be a mulga belt. Perhaps the low mulga bush will start the belt off and then as the belt of timber gets thicker, gradu-

ally give way to the other types of taller mulga (acacias).

The belts of timber seem to cover their areas in curved bands, so that although a belt of mulga may be 10 or 15 miles long, it is seldom more than a mile or two wide. No doubt something to do with prevailing winds and the depositing of rainfall.

The Australian sandalwood (*Santalum spicatum*) is usually found on the edges of the mulga stretches, usually in a higher altitude and often fairly thickly covering rocky hillsides.



Incense stone altar used in initiation ceremonies

In proximity to the sandalwood is usually the sweet quandong, its first cousin (*S. acuminatum*).

If you have not seen the quandong, you have probably seen and handled the fruit endocarp or "stone" when playing "Chinese checkers."

The large, smooth-trunked Kurrajong, with its umbrella of trident leaves, is usually in a small group of up to about six, sometimes several hundred yards apart in the spinifex country.

You will usually come across a range or two of sandhills in the spinifex country. These again are not true shifting sands, as in Egypt, but consist of a loose surface of sand, perhaps several feet deep, over a harder, more solid core.

These again seem to be formed by the prevailing winds and run in curved bands. Their only useful occupation seems to be making the wandering bands of camels (dromedaries), which look like prehistoric monsters in this setting, where everything is so small, feel at home.

Then again on the semi-arid plains will be the long stretches of salt bush (*Atriplex*) and blue bush (*Kochia*) that make such wonderful stock feed, provided you have the water.

Somewhere in the salt bush plain you will usually find a salt lake or a clay pan, where the minerals in the soil are leached out into the lower-lying areas, and every now and then the "breakaway" rocks of poor quality limestone and gypsum and the hills of ironstone and quartz pebbles.

It is not usual to think of lilies growing in a semi-desert area, but here we have quite a number of beautiful representatives of the Liliaceae family.

In their species we go from the sublime to the ridiculous and from the dwarf to the giant.

At the start of the famed wildflower season the tiniest member flowers, in between the pebbles and small rocks, cover the ironstone hillsides after the first shower of rain. It is Early Nancy (*Wurmbea dioica*), and seldom attains three inches in height.

The largest member is the Skirted Grass Tree (*Xanthorrhoea reflexa*), and is quite rare. It is extraordi-

nary to come across three or four of these growing in close proximity to large granite boulders and among the spinifex and mallee.

The boulders create a convenient watershed for the extra water that these giants must need.

The Skirted Grass Tree is rather similar to its better-known brother, the Black Boy (*X. Preissii*), except that as its name indicates the old leaves are reflexed, forming a skirt, and not to be confused because of this with the Black Gin (*Kingia australis*), which I have not observed here. Our example may have a caudex of eight feet, then the fringed skirt and the fringe of up-growing leaves, out of which protrudes the magnificent spear to a height of six feet, three-quarters of which is sticky spike, from which the natives extract resin for use in weapon making.

Without doubt the most beautiful of the lily family are the *Thysanotus* or Fringe Lilies. About the size of a shilling, of a delicate pale mauve colour, and with a fine fringe on each of the three petals. There is one with an upright and another a twining habit.

Other members of lesser note are the Sand Lily, Spreading Flax Lily, and another similar to a Squill, the bulb of which is occasionally eaten by the natives.

It is probably redundant to remark on the beauty of the famed Sturt Desert Pea (*Clianthus Dampieri*, sub-family Papilionaceae), which is set off so beautifully against the brown sand of spinifex plain, or even sandhill, where it may be found flowering.

With their fine uniforms of scarlet, red and black, standing so stiffly upright, they remind one of the Queen's Guards in ceremonial parade.

The large areas of red and white Everlasting Daisies, sometimes covering acres of gravel country, are also among the famous Western Australian wildflowers that are found in this western desert.

A narcotic and anaesthetic poison shrub of the *Duboisia* group is used by the natives as a chewing tobacco.

Worthy of mention among sun-loving plants are the Red Centred Hibiscus (family, Malvaceae), a profusely flowering shrub, growing in isolated areas in the spinifex, and the very pretty and delicate fleshy leafed Para-



Acacia Aneura (Mulga)

keelya, a member of the *Portulaca* family (*Calandrinia polyandra*).

These both have the pleasing habit of opening their flowers fully in the full and hottest blaze of the sun and closing their display as evening approaches.

Our overall perusal of the vegetation of the desert must close with two surprises, both spore-bearing plants. One, a tiny rock fern (*Cheilanthes tenuifolia*), which, although never attaining a height of over six inches, looks very refreshing growing in the sheltered cracks and edgings of rocks and pebbles on some of

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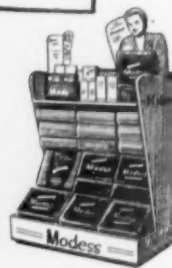
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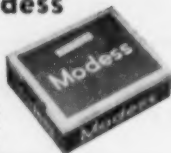
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the rocky hillsides. Certainly something I never expected to find in the desert.

The other is a primitive surface plant, the Marsilea, from which the natives extract a paste for eating, by grinding the spores, the native "nardoo."

#### Native Fauna

It will be of interest now to enumerate a few of the fauna and some of their habits, not that we have variety, though, as much as we have unusualness.

The most common among the birds is the red and white cockatoo with his harsh screech. He also suffers most from the natives, as they are very adept at bringing him down with a stone. He is then, of course, cooked by baking in the coals and ashes of the fire.

There are many prettily coloured budgerigars, and it is on these that the boys usually acquire their skill with throwing stones and with the more recently learned art of the "shanghai."

I have seen the boys, with a stone, kill a budgerigar that has been sitting on a twig over 60 yards away. Also, recently, one of the young boys at Warburton Ranges proudly helped to carry home an emu that had been captured after he had broken its leg with a stone from his shanghai.

Next would be the black and white Magpie Lark (*Grallinae*), with his pee-wee cry.

The pretty bronze wing pigeon is still fairly common, with its habit of making a loud fluttering noise with its wings as it rises, and its meekness of carriage is in contrast to the boldness of the sparrow hawk or the desert eagles. Incidentally I have twice seen a sparrow hawk and once a pair of sparrow hawks attacked by an irate, loudly crying budgerigar. As she cried with a very piercing whistle she swooped down upon him, fluttering madly with her wings, apparently in defence of her nest. In a few minutes she was joined by other budgerigars that flew in from all directions uttering the same cry. The last I saw of the hawk he was desperately fleeing, and at times being forced right to the ground by a flock of about 20 of the little birds.

That ubiquitous and cheerfully hated rascal the crow is of course represented here, and he, too, has many a battle royal with the hawks.

In the native language the name for crow is an onomatopoeic one, "kaarnka" (ka:nka), whereas in one of the Northern Territory languages I studied it was "oowaak" (u:ak).

I feel quite sure the crow speaks a different language in each place!

The Mallee or Lowan Hen is still found here, with its habit of burying its eggs in a great mound of leaves, dirt and twigs, and varying the incubating temperature daily by scratching more or less to the mound. Mallee Hen eggs are a little larger than a duck egg and about 15 to the clutch. Many are the messes as the native men try to bring the eggs back to camp, carrying them in their rabbit wool berets, or neck handkerchiefs or even in their pockets; it just never seems to occur to them to cook them first.

The Bush Turkey or Bustard is occasionally surprised as he sedately walks along, dodging his own shadow. It is a great delight and feat to a native to spear a turkey, as it is so very timid, with a keen sense of hearing, and quickly runs sometimes 20 yards or more before sweeping into its take-off with its great slowly sweeping wings.

I have been present at the kill of one whose wing span proved to be over seven feet. There is nothing, of course, to compare as a delicacy with the breast steak of a bustard.

It would be wrong to leave out that preposterous bird the emu, even though it cannot fly, with its short stumpy wing remains.

It is always very comical to see a few emus running off through the spinifex bush, with their great waddling strides, swinging their rear ends like burlesque bustle dancers.

We have paced a father emu with four three-quarter grown offspring, running through the prickly, clumpy spinifex beside the road at 38 miles per hour. The

emu's legs are covered with a very thick, tough armour plate, scale-like skin, and his hen's foot is of course ideally suited for travelling in sand.

Emus are very inquisitive and cheeky, and will often walk almost right up to a car if you stop near them. On one trip on the motor-bike I whistled up a group of emus and shot two of them, weighing about 100 pounds each. It was quite a job to balance both emus and myself on the motor-bike and then ride back to the native camp, which was about eight miles away. Emu meat is very fatty, and as such a welcome addition to the native diet.

#### Kangaroos, Dingoes and Foxes

Kangaroos have no real fat on them, except at the start of summer, in the windy season, and then only along the intestines and occasionally along the underside of the tail.

Kangaroos and wallabies have white fat, whereas the Euro or Rock Kangaroo has fat of a light brown colour. The euro is a much stronger and more muscular animal than the kangaroo, and can prove a little difficult if seriously wounded but not killed.

The best method, then, is to keep behind him and grab his tail, throwing him off his balance while you club him with a piece of solid mulga with the other hand.

My experience, however, is that usually the only mulga on hand is rotten and breaks to pieces, while you backstep quickly, pulling the kangaroo and searching for a good solid club.

For excitement, thrills and technique I know of nothing to equal kangaroo stalking with a pea-rifle, especially as the hunting is never for sport but for essential food.

As for the preparation of kangaroo meat. Kangaroo tail soup is well known and can be quite delicious. However, my wife and I both agree that a young kangaroo leg oven-roasted cannot be differentiated from prime beef, or, in my wife's opinion, from veal!

The natural enemy of the kangaroo is the wild dingo, a member of the Canidae species and related to the Northern Wolf.

The common dingo colour is a reddish yellow, with variations to yellow, tan or black, and rarely, white.

You will realise why the scalp price is kept on dingoes, even though they are now rarer in the south. Last year at Warburton Ranges the natives brought in over 600 dingo scalps, all speared in the Central Desert.

The dingo roams over large areas. A dingo track was once seen following along our road for 23 miles.

The brown fox is quite common also. The natives will track a fresh fox pad until it leads to a hole, or perhaps to a den in the rocks. They will light a fire at the entrance and spear or club the fox as he emerges.

The ears and brush are handed in for the fox bonus, but the fox, of course, is usually eaten, along with any wild cats that are obtained by the same process.

Among the quadrupeds there only remain, then, the camel, spoken of earlier, and the porcupine, with all his good points.

Among the reptiles are the snakes, of which all our natives are desperately afraid, and the lizards and goannas.

Of worthy mention among the many lizards and goannas is the very prettily camouflaged Mountain Devil (*Moloch horridus*), a harmless lizard of about six inches long, red and white with a horned head and a body and legs covered with spines, an ant eater, and the Giant Perentie Lizard, up to eight feet long and to 15 pounds weight. This lizard can be very dangerous when provoked. When he bites in attack his jaws and his teeth lock, only to be unfastened by killing him and prising them apart.

One native here has been lame for many years after one bit him in the leg, and of two others one is minus a finger and the other a toe from a similar bite.

In the next article I will deal with some of the medical emergencies that have arisen in the work.

# ULTRA-VIOLET STERILISATION

by  
**Clive S. Priest**

A short history with  
some of its  
Applications

Without sunlight there would be no life on this planet of ours. It is a strange anachronism that of all components of sunlight, invisible ultra-violet light is among the weakest and yet one of the most powerful of solar radiations for inducing and destroying life in the world of micro-organisms.

Sandwiched between the ultra-short X-rays and visible violet light in the spectrum, it is responsible for deodorising by ozone formation, sterilising by its powerful bactericidal action, inducing a healthy tan on the skin of the human, and acting on certain natural fatty substances to synthesise Vitamin D, thus preventing the development of rickets.

Ultra-violet rays are partly filtered out by dust and sub-microscopic particles as they penetrate the atmosphere of the earth.

The deleterious effect of sunlight on bacteria has been known for some hundreds of years, but the latter quarter of the 19th century saw the isolation of ultra-violet as the powerful factor in sunlight responsible for this.

During the 1914-1918 war, further research narrowed the active germ-killing range down to somewhere between 2100 to 2970 Angstrom units. Special lamps were then developed producing various ranges of radiation and extensive experimental work conducted, particularly on the resistance of certain mould spores to radiation and the time taken to sterilise them.

The early thirties saw the optimum radiation range channelled to an output of about 2600 AU with the 1940's marking the industrial application of ultra-violet lamps.

A more detailed knowledge of the killing properties of ultra-violet radiation were demonstrated at this stage, linking up values of energy produced plus exposure times; this triggered off a large volume of research in the early '50's, with Proctor and Goldblith setting out the fundamental principles of electromagnetic radiations and their applications.

Ultra-violet, electric waves, heat, and X-rays are manifestations of the same general phenomena, the only essential difference being in their wave length.

Wave lengths of light and ultra-violet are measured in Angstrom Units, one AU being equivalent to

1/10,000,000 of a millimetre, or approximately 1/250,000,000 of an inch.

Ultra-violet radiation extends from below 1000 AU to visible light about 4000 AU, over this range ultra-violet has quite well-defined properties. The shorter wave lengths below 2000 AU produce ozone, a powerful deodorant. Ozone production whilst desirable in certain applications is not a good factor in sterilising procedures dependent entirely on direct irradiation for their effect. Ozone is generated most liberally at 1850 AU.

## Bactericidal Effect

The optimum bactericidal effect of ultra-violet occurs at 2537 AU, although effectiveness can be attributed to the range 2000 to 2800 A.U. Whilst there are no known sources for generation of pure ultra-violet radiation (every source emits radiant energy on a multiplicity of wave lengths), industrial lamps are available generating in excess of 80% of their energy with a 2537 AU output.

The next range of 2800 to 3300 is often termed "the biologically" effective radiation range, and is responsible for the "tanning" effect on human beings. Included in this range is a narrow band of radiation 2950 to 3200 AU, which activates certain fatty materials to produce Vitamin D and certain other fat soluble health factors. Ordinary window glass filters out the larger percentage of these rays, and is therefore contra-indicated.

The band of ultra-violet nearest the visible spectrum is used in producing fluorescent effects and is very widely used in chemical analysis.

There are two types of lamps for generating ultra-violet radiation:—

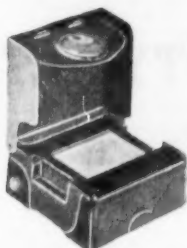
- (1) The high pressure mercury arc lamp covering the spectrum range from 1849.5 AU to 17,000 AU in the infra-red range.
- (2) Low pressure, cold quartz, mercury discharge tubes operated at pressures below one millimetre of mercury. This class of lamp is the one most commonly used for sterilising purposes and emanates a monochromatic radiation over a controlled range.

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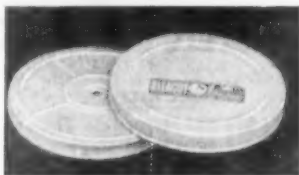
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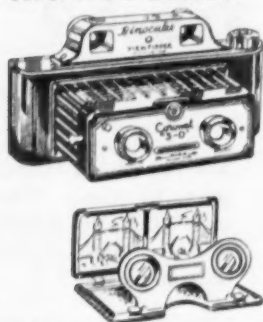
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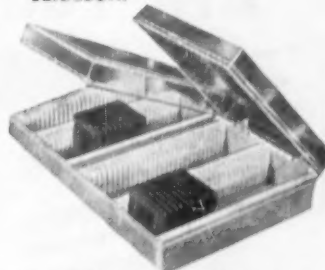
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These lamps are made of special glass, and when in operation the tube emits a dull blue glow (a characteristic of mercury vapour arc lamps). This glow is meaningless as far as germ-killing ability is concerned, as only the invisible rays are effective.

A three foot by one inch diameter tube of 30 watts capacity has an output of germicidal energy of 7.2 watts.

The operating lifetime of ultra-violet lamps like fluorescents depreciates rapidly for the first 100 hours, and are given an initial rating as of at the end of that time.

Life is said to be 4500-odd hours or six months' continuous operation, but with intermittent operation this is reduced to 2500 hours or less.

The application of ultra-violet for sterilising in the food industry, although limited, is valuable if properly understood and applied.

In the soft drink industry air and surface disinfection in the syrup room and liquid sugar storage is an application where ultra-violet can be most effective.

This particular application will serve to demonstrate some of the desirable and essential features of effective sanitation by means of ultra-violet.

In the first place, it must be stated that ultra-violet can be used only for control of foodstuffs in good condition. Penetration of the rays is determined by the characteristics of the substance or surface being irradiated.

Penetration may be as much as 115 inches in distilled water, but falls to 0.003 inches in the case of milk.

A high degree of clarity is a primary essential for good results with ultra-violet irradiation. Although it is possible for a brilliant liquid with high soluble solid content to considerably reduce the effectiveness of penetration in depth.

Ultra-violet irradiation is a unique manner of providing a sterile environment for previously sterilised materials, and in this respect is particularly suited to maintain sterility in liquid sugar and syrup storage tanks, where the wet inside surface of tanks between fillings provides a perfect background for contamination.

Surface fermentation is one of the commonest forms of contamination of syrups in storage, due mostly to airborne cells developing on the diluted sugar solutions formed by moisture condensing on the inner surfaces of storage tanks to dilute the body of stored syrup.

The size and shape of the storage vessel together with the reflective value of the container determine the intensity of the irradiation necessary to maintain sterility.

The effectiveness of radiation varies directly proportional to the distance of emission from the treated surfaces. It can be understood that as the level of the liquid in a storage tank drops, the effectiveness of the lamp is reduced.

With continuous lamp operation one 30-watt unit installed in tank covers (providing for convenient servicing) should be sufficient for each 50 to 75 square foot of tank cross section.

Lamps should be kept scrupulously clean, as a considerable reduction in efficiency can result from dirty tubes.

The contour and composition of the surface of the container being irradiated with no shaded or shielded areas from a direct line of radiation are vital factors in obtaining optimum results.

Intensities from bare lamps can be increased from two to eight times by enclosing and concentrating reflectors, which correspondingly reduce the irradiated areas from one-half to one-eighth the area possible to irradiate at lower intensities.

Various reflective materials are used and their values expressed as a relative percentage are given for an output lamp at 80 per cent. efficiency of 2537 AU.

Polished Aluminium	70 to 85%
Chrome	45 to 55%
Stainless Steel	20 to 30%
Vitreous Enamel	5 to 10%

Whilst the low pressure ultra-violet light generates very little heat, temperature variations affect the efficiency of their output, e.g.,

At 50 deg. or 100 deg. F.	efficiency reduced by 10%
At 40 deg. or 110 deg. F.	efficiency reduced by 20%
At 35 deg. or 120 deg. F.	efficiency reduced by 30%

Consequently these factors must be considered in estimating ultra-violet irradiation requirements.

In the selection of suitable lamps for a specific application, due consideration must be given to the design of the apparatus and the degree of control that can be exercised, the time of exposure possible and the depth and nature of the film exposed to the rays.

The output of the lamp should cover selective wave bands, as high concentrations of ozone and nitrous oxide can be produced by low efficiency generators.

In general, moulds are more difficult to kill than bacteria and yeasts.

Spores take five to ten times the exposure to kill than the bacteria, yeast or mould cells. The older the cell the greater its resistance to irradiation, and micro-organisms are not destroyed when protected by thick layers of opaque particles. In effect, it may be said that the killing effect of any particular wave length will depend on the degree of penetration through the surface layer, skin or cuticle, and secondly, on the absorption of the rays by the vulnerable structure within.

On installation of ultra-violet equipment, adequate provision must be made to protect the eyes of operators working in the area.

The conjunctiva covering the eyeball is extremely vulnerable to irradiation, and considerable discomfort can result to the eyes after only 15 to 30 seconds' exposure at a distance of one foot from 15 and 30 watt lamps, particularly when housed in reflectors where intensity of one watt per square foot can be generated. (Reprinted from "Australian Cordial-maker and Brewer," September, 1956)

## CHILDREN AND POISONS

The Pharmaceutical Journal recently quoted figures which demonstrated vividly the need for great care in custody and storage of poisons, in particular in homes where there are children.

Quoting American statistics, it indicates that 400 children under six years of age died in the United States of America in 1953 as the result of accidental poisoning—a death rate four times that prevailing in Great Britain. Reference was made to a report of a study by H. Jacobziner published in the Journal of the American Medical Association. This investigation showed that in 454 cases of poisoning in children under 16 years of age in New York City in 1954 drugs were responsible for 47 per cent. and of all the poisons that aspirin ranked first and barbiturates second. Eighty-four per cent. of the poisonings occurred in children up to three years of age, and in this group lead was the responsible substance in 87 per cent. of cases.

# Historical Glimpses of Pharmacy in Australia

## The Foundation Years

### No. 6.—The Founding of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria

BY KEITH ATTIWILL

The last century had passed its half-way mark, and stirring events were beginning to mark the reign of Queen Victoria—the Crimean War had just ended and the Indian Mutiny was about to break out; on this side of the world the Australian Colonies were moving toward the fulfilment of dreams of higher social, economic and professional status.

We creep up in fancy on the outskirts of a crowd of serious minded persons, among whom the gentlemen far outnumber the ladies, at a meeting of great moment. The year is 1857 and the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria (the oldest in Australia) is about to be born.

The proceedings of that meeting were so interesting that we have abridged them from "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" of August, 1886.

From this account we find that the chemists and druggists were formally summoned by an advertisement and circular, to the Mechanics' Institute (now the Melbourne Athenaeum) on March 6, 1857, the meeting being presided over by Hon. J. Hood, M.L.C. The report of the Committee, which had been appointed to watch the "Poisons Bill" introduced into the Legislative Council, and to take such measures as might be necessary for the purpose of forming an Association of Chemists and Druggists similar to that already existing in England under the title of The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, was presented.

The report stated that in consequence of the various attempts to interfere, "by legislative enactment and otherwise," it had been felt by many of the principal members of the trade in and around Melbourne, that an organisation should be instituted for the purpose of protecting the trade generally and of elevating its character and position. These ideas had remained dormant, however, until the "Poisons Bill" had been introduced into the Legislative Council, when the trade were indignant that a measure affecting their interests so materially should have been introduced without consultation, and for that reason a meeting at Mr. Croad's house had been held, when it was determined to send a petition protesting against the passing of such a crude and unnecessary measure. The petition was signed by every member of the trade in and around Melbourne and Geelong and presented to Mr. Hood. A second meeting was held and a committee appointed to wait upon members of the Legislative Council to urge the necessity for rejecting the "Poisons Bill" then before that House, and to take the necessary steps for the formation of an Association of Chemists and Druggists.

The rejection of the Bill was obtained and the matter placed before a select committee of the Legislative Council.

As a result of this proposed Bill, it was felt to be necessary that the Association should be formed to take action should any attempt be made to infringe upon the rights and privileges of the chemists and druggists, and to perfect the art and science of pharmacy, afford facilities for carrying out experiments, and as a means of increasing knowledge and "promoting our comfort."

It was felt that much good had come from the establishment of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and that more could be obtained from the organisation of a kindred society in Victoria. Such benefits as the elevation of the character of the trade, proper instructions for apprentices, registry of all competent assistants, and the formation of a benevolent fund for members, and facilities for a library, museum, lecture room and laboratory were desirable.

The committee recommended "that a Pharmaceutical Society for Victoria" be established forthwith, with a similar organisation and for the same purpose as the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain." It recommended that a committee should be appointed to take the necessary steps, to collect funds, and report to the Association within six months. Membership was to be limited to "those that are in business as chemists and druggists at the present time, and subscribe three guineas per annum; those that are in business as assistants, and subscribe one and a half guineas per annum; and registered apprentices, subscribing half a guinea per annum."

As a result of this report it was unanimously agreed "that this meeting, having heard the report of the committee just read by the secretary, cordially approves of it, and resolves to carry out its recommendations" and that "an association of chemists and druggists be now formed, to be called 'The Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria,' having for its object the advancement of pharmacy by furnishing such a uniform system of education as shall secure to the profession and the public the safest and most efficient administration of medicine; and uniting its members into a recognised and independent body."

Rules and regulations, principally taken from the



Reproduction by courtesy of the Victorian College of Pharmacy.



Mr. Ian Clarke, Inkerman Street, St. Kilda, is proprietor of the pharmacy shown above. Mr. Clarke is selling 2½ times as many belts since he introduced the "serve yourself" system, proving that you never lose a sale when you have this compact display of the whole Kotex Belt range on your counter. The customer can always find the belt she wants.

## Chemists report massed displays— sell even more Kleenex\* Tissues, Kotex\* Sanitary Napkins

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Chemists from all over Australia tell us that they have more than doubled their belt sales since putting the dispenser for Kotex\* Belts on display. In some cases, sales are three or four times as great—a good business proposition, especially with a 50% mark-up on each belt. The reasons for this increase are clear. One look at this compact display reminds your customer that she needs a new belt. One look shows her the whole range of styles: she needn't ask you to trot out one type after another. (Most women don't know the name of the style they want.) Put the Kotex belt dispenser on your counter. It means easier shopping for your customers, more sales for you!



Shearer's Pharmacy, Midland Junction, Western Australia, features a striking Kleenex display, showing why such displays are especially good sellers when grouped with cosmetics, suntan oil or cold remedies.



Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, were submitted and referred to the provisional committee for revision.

The provisional committee (appointed on the motion of Mr. Kingsland, seconded by Mr. Plummer) consisted of the following:—Messrs. Johnson (St. Kilda), Archer and Thomas (Geelong), F. Cooper (Collins street), French (Williamstown), Croad (Bourke street), C. R. Blackett (Napier street, Fitzroy), J. Bosisto (Richmond), Walton, Glover and Lewis (Collins street) and G. W. Williams (Brunswick street, Fitzroy).

#### Historic Membership Roll

The proceedings closed with the enrolment of the following gentlemen as members of the society: Messrs. Jno. Hood, Wm. Ford, Wm. Johnson, G. H. Williams, Joseph Bosisto, Samuel J. T. Croad, George Wilson, Edwin Plummer, W. H. Florance, Geo. Walton, Davis Thomas, Geo. Wragge, Jas. W. Blair, Jas. W. Don, Geo. Kingsland, C. A. Atkin, Wm. Jno. Denham, J. M. Thomas, J. A. Williams, T. O. Dunstone, Wm. Bowen, Jas. Dixon, Geo. Lewis, Robert Glover, J. M. Thomas, F. Wrentmore, J. M. Vinge, F. Cooper, Evan Prosser, Edward Garsed, D. C. Dingwell (assistant), Jno. Connor (assistant).

The painstaking chronicler in "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" of August, 1886, (from which the foregoing report has been abridged) then declares:

"We have been careful to give all names mentioned in the records, since we conceive that no small credit belongs to those pioneers who laid the foundations of the powerful organisation whose history we write.

"Thirty years is a long time to look back upon and alas! the scythe-bearer has taken from us the majority of the gentlemen to whose names we owe respectful memory; but it is gratifying to us, as it must be to the survivors of the 'happy few,' to know that they are still with us, and in the foremost ranks of the profession for which they have done so much. That Mr. Bosisto is very much alive we all know; Mr. Wm. Bowen, our president is, we hope, rejuvenating in the gaieties of London society; Mr. C. A. Atkin's Quinine Wine is quite a household word with us. Mr. Blackett continues to be ever diligent in the advancement of pharmacy. That Mr. Wm. Johnson is in the active practice of his profession a host of adulterating tradesmen will bear convincing testimony. Mr. T. O. Dunstone has recently retired from business; Mr. Don still flourishes at Richmond; Mr. Geo. Lewis, although retired from active life, is still with us; Mr. Prosser is the head of the well-known Sydney wholesale house; and Mr. Geo. Kingsland continues one of West Melbourne's identities."

#### Then the Doldrums!

After the initial enthusiasm generated by the unwanted Poisons Bill the affairs of the Society languished somewhat, and by 1860 the Council was very pessimistic about the future. The quarterly Journal of October 1, 1860, records that 12 months had elapsed since the last number of the Journal was issued—"a circumstance quite unavoidable in consequence of the large arrears of subscriptions due from members and the impossibility of sustaining without adequate means so expensive an undertaking."

This article then goes on to deplore the extreme indifference manifested as to the prosperity of an institution entirely devoted to the interests of the chemists and druggists in Victoria—"a circumstance at once for the profoundest regret and astonishment."

From 1861 to 1877 records of the Society are scanty, and it is obvious that there was not a great deal of activity. With the passing of the Pharmacy and Poisons



Pharmacy Opened in Jeparit, Victoria, about 1890 by W. T. Browne. A historical relic from a reproduction of a photograph hanging in the office of Mr. F. C. Kent, Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria.

Act of 1877, however, new life was infused, and from then onwards steady progress was maintained.

The "Official Handbook for Pharmacists," compiled by Mr. C. L. Butchers in 1932 and published by authority of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, says: "At various times after that date (1857, the year of the founding of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria) Pharmaceutical Societies were established in each State; and for many years their activities covered all branches of organisation work. As methods of business altered and competition increased, a demand set in for a more aggressive and less trammelled type of business association, resulting in the formation of several suburban associations, which later developed into State business associations. The Societies fostered the establishment of these associations in every possible way; meanwhile continuing and developing their educational, ethical, professional and legislative functions."

#### Next Month: N.S.W. Launches the Society

#### ACT TO HALT VENDING OF PROPHYLACTICS

Hamilton (U.S.A.) Township police, working closely with special investigators for the N.J.Ph.A., have nipped in the bud an organised effort to sell machines in that area.

On information supplied by Morris Adelman, President of the Mercer County Association, Hamilton Township police are ridding the area of prophylactic vending machines located in gasoline stations and diners.

Charles Witt and Jerome Stich, representatives of Young Rubber, serving as special investigators for the State Association, conducted a survey and found vending machines in 17 of the 25 gasoline stations and in both of the diners visited. Prophylactic merchandise has been removed, and the police advise that the vending machines are also being removed.—Extract from "The New Jersey Journal of Pharmacy," September, 1956.



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A valuable local anæsthetic and styptic ointment for use in the treatment of Haemorrhoids and inflamed mucous surfaces.

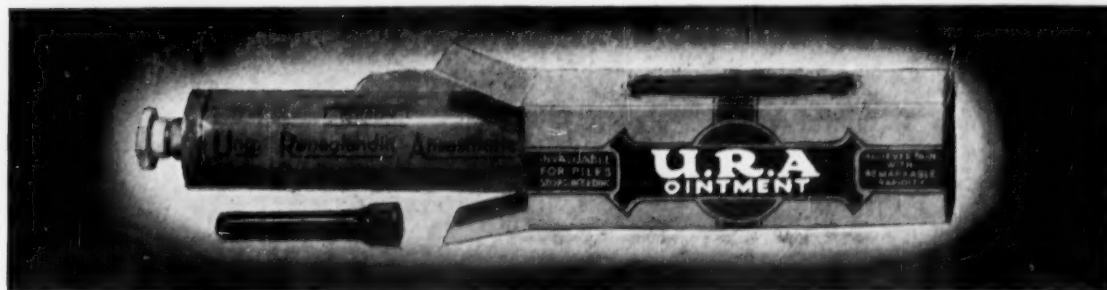
In HÆMORRHOIDS the cessation of hæmorrhage and disappearance of pain occurs with such rapidity that it is considered to be the most useful preparation available for such conditions.

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# Contemporary Figures in Pharmacy

## No. 6—Mr. JOHN H. GOULD

By Keith Attiwill

Although he has "handed over" to his son and junior partner, Mr. Anthony G. Gould, the care and management of the famous pharmacy of H. T. Gould & Co., 73 Liverpool street, Hobart, Mr. John H. Gould retains the intense interest in pharmacy that has made him one of the best known figures in the profession in Australia. In his long career he has given splendid service to the official organisations. And though he has been a stern leader and an unyielding disciplinarian in his day, he will always be remembered for his wit and his powers as a raconteur.

In a letter he wrote to me early this year he could not resist the urge to include this passage: "Did you hear of the successful business man who was talking to a successful psychiatrist. 'Tell me,' he said, 'how do you decide that a chap needs your attention—that he is insane, for instance?' 'Oh, it's quite simple. I ask him a few simple questions, such as this: 'Look, Captain Cook made three voyages, and died on one of them. Which one was it?'" 'That would not be any good to me,' said the business man. 'I was never any good at arithmetic.'"

And another: "A head waiter at a Bath hotel asked my grandson this one: 'What did the gas meter say to the shilling?' We gave it up, and he replied: 'I'm glad you dropped in, Bob. I was just thinking of going out!'" He dispenses yarns in many flavours—these two are "extra mild"!



Mr. John H. Gould

### Earnest Reader's "Pew"

Entering the pharmacy, you would inquire for Mr. John Gould, and as likely as not he would be occupying the special "posie" behind the counter and near the street window. Discreetly screened from the vulgar gaze, he used it for the express purpose of reading "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" from cover to cover. That was where I first met him: a stocky figure, pink cheeked, and with strands of white hair sweeping across an intellectual forehead. He was dressed in the impeccable manner of the man who has never quite lost his air of an Englishman of the middle class, and with the studied carelessness of the academic student. Yet he is Australian, born and bred.

John Gould was born at Hobart in 1883, and was educated at the famous Friends School, of which he was dux in 1899. The first influence in his life, he told me, was his father, who had taken an intense interest in pharmacy in England, and developed it in Australia. From his father young John gained an early training on the ethical side of pharmacy. He served the whole of his apprenticeship with his father. The elder Gould had gone to Tasmania under contract to manage a dispensary for Dr. Benjafield, a leading Hobart doctor, in 1881. A firm, consisting of two doctors and two pharmaceutical chemists, came later; and eventually the two doctors retired and other partners were admitted. One of these was to be Mr. John Gould, who is now senior partner. The junior partner is of course Mr. Anthony G. Gould, who is worthily upholding the tradition of service to the community and to his profession.

After his apprenticeship John Gould went to work with Mr. W. J. Jenkin, of Summer Hill, Sydney, and he spent two years there. Then he took a part time position with Mr. A. Richmond, of Hawksburn, father of Mr. H. H. Richmond, a former partner in Henry Francis & Co., Melbourne, and attended the College of Pharmacy for the whole course. At the College he won bronze medals for chemistry and botany, a certificate of honour for materia medica, and a couple of lecturers' prizes. He passed his intermediate and final examinations in Victoria and registered there in 1907, returned to Tasmania, and took up a position with the firm of H. T. Gould & Co.

### Many Official Positions

Mr. Gould became a member of the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania in 1927 when he was co-opted to fill the vacancy caused by his father's death. He was elected President the following year, and occupied the chair for 15 years. He was also Chairman of the Examinations Committee for the whole of that time. Mr. Gould was a member of the Southern Chemists' Association, which afterwards became the Tasmanian State Branch of the Guild of which he was elected President the following year. He was State delegate to the Federal Council of the Guild and represented his State on many occasions. He is still a member of the State Executive and represents pharmacy interests on the Retail Section of the Hobart Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Gould also served for a time on the State Wages Board for chemists where his son, Anthony, succeeded him. For his work for the Guild and for pharmacy generally Mr. Gould was made an Honorary Life Member in 1946—being the



first Tasmanian to be so honoured. At the Pharmaceutical Association Conference in Melbourne in May last Mr. Gould and Mr. F. T. Holmes were elected honorary Fellows of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria in recognition of their conspicuous service to pharmacy.

#### Leading Anglican Layman

Among what he describes as his "extra-pharmaceutical interests" Mr. Gould is the holder of a Bishop's Licence to officiate as a Lay-Reader throughout the Church of England Diocese of Tasmania. The Licence was issued in 1913 and has been signed by four successive Bishops. He is the senior lay representative in Synod and was for some years a member of the Diocesan Council and of several Synod Committees. He is a churchwarden of his Parish Church of Holy Trinity, Hobart, in which he was baptised, confirmed and married.

Mr. Gould is a Rotarian of many years' standing, his classification of course being Retail Pharmacy. He has now become a Senior Service Member, with Mr. L. W. Palfreyman holding the classification. Only three pharmaceutical chemists have been members of the Hobart Club since it received its charter. The charter member was Mr. Walter Burton, who died some years ago.

Mr. Gould may be said to have pharmacy in his blood, and he admits that he owes much to his father, who was one of the stalwarts in the early days and one of the founders of the Pharmaceutical Society and keenly interested in every aspect of his chosen life work.

So much for the plain, unvarnished tale of his life. He is among the senior members of the profession to whom I am indebted for much guidance and background. He has lent me a set of copies of the old "Chemist and Druggist of Australasia" for the years 1889-96 for the purposes of my historical research, and eventually he will present them to the pharmacy section of the Hobart Technical College.

#### "A Room with a View"

I have attended numerous meetings in the little "board room" above the Liverpool street pharmacy, in which many a Guild, Society and Board problem has been thrashed out. It was in that little room, which contains many souvenirs and is charged, as it were, with the atmosphere of pharmacy, that I gained from John Gould many interesting sidelights to pharmaceutical history. When the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain completed 50 years, the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania sent it an illuminated address, a copy of which hangs in the room above the pharmacy. It is dated May, 1891.

There is also a photo-lithograph copy of the delegates to the first inter-colonial pharmaceutical conference, held in Adelaide in 1886. They include L. Fairthorne (Tasmania), R. Scammell (South Australia), C. R. Blackett and H. Shillinglaw (Victoria) and C. Bonnington (New Zealand).

I observed a photograph of the first electric tramcar in Hobart, with the tram driver and the conductor standing beside it—in the rain! "We kept it because it displayed our advertisement for eucalyptus oil," John Gould told me blandly. I did not inquire whether the rain-soaked tramway employees had inhaled some of the eucalyptus later—with, of course, beneficial effects.

Another photograph is of John Gould's old friend, A. W. McGibbony; and there is one of Frederic (without the "k") Holmes, first President of the Pharmacy Board and father of Mr. F. T. Holmes, Mr. C. O. Holmes, and Mr. L. A. Holmes (of the famous "Corner Pharmacy" at Launceston, see "A.J.P." October 30, 1956). In the room, too, were several glass-covered cabinets containing old medicinals, including samples of basic ingredients of a large number of homoeopathic remedies.

#### Growth of Proprietary Medicines

In this pharmaceutical treasury I thought it appropriate to ask John Gould what change in pharmacy had impressed him most. "The tremendous growth of packed proprietary medicines, both ethical and non-ethical," he replied. "The ethical (so-called) have to a large extent abolished the writing of the old-type prescription that we knew. When I began there were few ethicals, and the doctors wrote the straight-out B.P. prescription. The increase of both types of medicines has led to a tremendous increase in self-medication. A product does not go on the market for long before that happens."

And of the "good old days" he said: "I married on £3/10/- a week and paid 15/- rent—today you'd double and quadruple it and still find it hard to live. My first suit of clothes I got in Sydney made by a good tailor cost me £3/10/-. The same suit today would cost easily £35."

Reminiscences crowded into his conversation, and here are some of his recollections: "I used to read the 'Chemist and Druggist' through when I was a lad. From the time I returned to Hobart as a qualified man I got caught up in official pharmacy. At that time the Southern Chemists' Association of Tasmania was the chief body. At one time the Society took second place; for many years it was in the doldrums, but the increased need for pharmaceutical education is bringing it to the front.

"When I first came back here I brought my Victorian qualification with me. That had to be submitted to the Court of Medical Examiners—the Pharmaceutical Society was the examining body, but the Court of Medical Examiners still controlled the issue of certificates. My certificate is signed by several of the members (all doctors). I think mine was one of the last they issued. I registered in 1907, and in 1908 the Pharmacy Board was established. The Southern Chemists' Association went on more or less spasmodically, and it was sufficiently vital to give birth to a baby—the State Branch of the Guild."

#### Noteworthy Leaders

Recalling those early days of the Guild, John Gould went on: "Vesey Fitzgerald was Tasmania's first delegate to the Guild. He was a very good organiser and certainly in those early stages did good work in merging the Southern Chemists' Association into the Guild. F. T. Holmes has been a tremendous worker for pharmacy in the State sphere—a man with very high ideals. In the Federal sphere I have a very great admiration for C. L. Butchers—in my opinion the outstanding man in pharmacy in his day. He planned everything to the last detail. He was never put out or hurried, very farsighted, and urbane. Of the others, A. W. McGibbony, G. G. Jewkes, G. H. Dallimore, C. Retallick and E. F. Lipsham did splendid work in the early days. From the political point of view, Eric Scott undoubtedly has done wonderful work. He is an ideal man for the post of Federal President."

And the future? "I should say that taking Australia as a whole," he said, "there would not be room in very many cities for more than two or three absolutely ethical pharmacies—that is, pharmacies that rely solely upon the practice of pharmacy for their income. In Hobart there would not be room for more than one strictly dispensing pharmacy. I think pharmacies will lean so much upon other things that they will get to the stage where the dispensary is at the back of the shop, as it is in U.S.A."

"The people of Australia have had a pharmaceutical service very much cheaper than they would have had in any other way, because pharmacists themselves have been able to augment their incomes by dealing in extraneous lines such as cosmetics. It will mean probably that there will be two types of pharmacy—



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getting more and more back to the chemist and druggist and the pharmaceutical chemist which obtained in England many years ago. The man, of course, who goes for the higher qualification will expect the higher remuneration—whether he will get it remains to be seen. It might even mean that the only man who can deal in dispensing would be the man with the higher qualification, but there would be an outcry all over Australia if that were suggested at the present time."

John Gould gave me a characteristically Gouldian ending to the interview. It was this: "Eric Scott often says that 'the Guild was born in strife, it has grown in strife, and the day that it ceases to fight and becomes complacent over its successes it will atrophy and die.' To a certain extent he is right. Some of its best characteristics have been brought out in strife, and I am inclined to believe with David Harum that 'A certain amount of fleas is good for a dog. It helps him to forget that he's a dog.' Of course the merchandising side, if it is properly worked, ought to hold the Guild together through the changing years."

Next Month: Mr. L. W. SMITH.

## STUDENT ACTIVITIES

### THE NATIONAL UNION OF PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS OF AUSTRALIA

By the time that you read these notes about sixty pharmacy students from all parts of Australia will be in Melbourne taking part in the 10th Annual Council meetings of the National Union. For the 12 or more members of the Council—two representatives from each State—the hard work of unending, though none the less enjoyable, meetings and discussions will be over. The first week of Congress, in camp at Kinglake, will be only a memory. All will be enjoying the hectic social round in the city, and the hospitality of Melbourne homes, before returning home, with happy memories to last for another year.

May the 1957 Congress be an even greater success than the last, and may the achievements of the new Executive and Council rise to even greater heights than in previous years.

The 1956 Executive of the National Union send congratulations to all who have succeeded in the recent examinations, and wish everyone a happy and prosperous New Year.

### ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The finish of the exams, was celebrated with a barbecue-dance at Silver Lake, in the Adelaide Hills, on Friday, November 16. Students met in the city in the early evening and drove in convoy to Silver Lake. It was a fine night, if rather chilly, and a large number of people from all four years, with a sprinkling of qualifieds and members of other faculties, went along to help make this a most enjoyable party. After the barbecue, dancing to records followed, with carol singing and boating on the lake (or falling in the lake) to add variety to the evening.

A committee meeting was held on December 3, to make plans for a Christmas informal dance, which is to be held on December 10 in the Lady Symon Hall at the University. This promises to be great fun, with balloons, streamers and a bedecked Christmas tree to give a festive air to the Lady Symon Hall. Father Christmas is expected to call in during the evening with presents for the good little pharmacy students. Bruce Gray's band is to provide the music at this the last function for 1956.

All A.U.P.S.A. members join together in wishing pharmacy students throughout Australia the very best for a happy Christmas and New Year.

### SYDNEY UNIVERSITY PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

With examinations over, and results yet to come, pharmacy students in Sydney are certainly taking advantage of their temporary reprieve from study.

The first after-examinations celebration was S.U.P.A.'s Dinner for the staff and students of Materia Medica, held in the Union refectory on Tuesday, November 27. Attendance was an all-time record, food was excellent, and high spirits (in no short supply) the keynote of the evening's success. Official guests included Prof. Thorp, Miss Large, Dr. Watson, Mr. Brauen, the President of the Society, Mr. Fegent and Mr. Stahel.

The toasts and responses were all well received, with the exception of one non-official effort, which resulted in the speaker being pelted with bread rolls before he could manage to propose his toast. Another highlight of the evening was the arrival of the Olympic Torch (you see, Melbourne, anything you can do . . .), carried by an athlete of dubious ability, and presented to the Prof. with due ceremony. (The Union later reclaimed their silver ash stand.)

The other highlight of our post-exam. celebrations was the Christmas informal held in the Union on Tuesday, December 4. Once again this event proved wonderfully successful, and credit must go to the committee members responsible for its organisation.

N.S.W. hopes to send at least 10 representatives to Congress in Victoria next year, depending on examination casualties. Remembering tales of previous Congresses, these students are most anxious to sample Victorian hospitality.

Until Congress, then, we send our best wishes to fellow students in other States, and a warning not to forget the benzedrine!

PAT ROBERTS,  
(National Publicity Officer).

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### or "Doctor, Take Your Pick"

The older man looked at his shelves fully stocked  
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What strange new devices will science concoct?  
And what is the logical end?  
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A greater variety daily accrues,  
Am I a dispenser—or packer?"

The younger man answered, "You cannot stop science  
Or halt therapeutic invention,  
I'm afraid nowadays they place little reliance  
On your freshest infusion of gentian.  
Inspiration is there for the student who seeks,  
Transcending the 'spotting' of scilla,  
And I'm absorbed in aseptic techniques  
As you in decocting vanilla."

Said the older man, "Son, you misjudge my complaint,  
To science I give all its due.  
I'm fully aware that my methods are quaint,  
And try to keep up with what's new.  
But each maker who profits from science assigns  
To new things his own fancy name.  
I'm willing to take on a score of new lines—  
What grieves me is when they're the same."

—J. J. Hayton, in "C. & D.," 18/8/56.

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# Chaucer's Physician Studied Astrology

By Frank A. King

Chaucer's portrayal of a fourteenth century physician in his "Canterbury Tales" shows a world of medical thought far different from that of today.

Geoffrey Chaucer, who was born in 1340 and died in 1400, is termed "The Father of English Poetry," and his books would be more widely read if people could be brought to appreciate how few difficulties there are in understanding his language, and how interesting are the pictures he provides of the time in which he lived.

Although he lived a great deal at court, where he held various offices, he included pictures and characters of all social grades, and his vivid descriptions provide variety and contrasts in his greatest work, "The Canterbury Tales."

About 1383 Chaucer compiled "The Canterbury Tales," but the manuscript was not printed by Caxton until 1475. The book gives the description of 29 travelers who made a journey from the Tabard Inn in London to Canterbury, and relates how they agreed to tell one tale each both going and returning, and the person who told the best story was to be treated by the rest to a supper at the Tabard on the return journey.

Amongst the descriptions of the pilgrims given in the "Prologue" the author included a typical physician of his period. To be able to take a degree of doctor of physics the pilgrim must have been a rich man, as his studies would have involved great expense in fees, gifts and feasting.

In the Ellesmere manuscript version of the Tales the doctor is shown in a purple surcoat and stockings, with a blue hood trimmed with white fur. He carries a large flask, which was taken as the pictorial emblem of his profession, and is shown scrutinising its contents.

The physician had to study what was known of anatomy and other so-called medical studies then. Chaucer portrays his physician as thrifty and abstemious, with a touch of miserliness, and the tendency to despise theological studies, which was supposed down to the days of Sir Thomas Browne (1605-1682), who wrote his "Religio Medici" (1642), as a protest, to characterise the medical profession.

Chaucer gives a list of the physicians whose writings had been studied by his character, and his schedule suggests that the physician had read all the best medical authorities and that the poet was learned enough to have heard of the writers.

The Prologue, lines 411 to 444, provide the following description of the physician:

- 411 With us ther was a DOCTOUR OF PHISIK;  
In all this world he was ther noon hym lik,  
To speke of phisik and of surgerie;  
For he was grounded in astronomye.
- 415 He kepte his pacient a ful greet deel  
In houres, by his magyk natureel.  
Wel koude he fortunen the ascendent  
Of his ymages for his pacient.  
He knew the cause of everich maladye,
- 420 Were it of hoot, or cold, or moyste, or drye,  
And where they engendred and of what humour;  
He was a verray parfit praktisour.  
The cause y-knewe and of his harm the roote,  
Anon he yaf the sike man his boote.
- 425 Ful redy hadde he his apothecaries  
To send him drogges and his letuaries,  
For 'ech of hem made oother for to wynne,  
Hir friendshiphe has nat newe to bigynne.  
Wel knew he the olde Esculapius

- 430 And Deyscorides, and eek Rufus,  
Olde Ypocras, Haly and Galyen,  
Serapion, Razis and Avycen,  
Averrois, Damascien and Constantyn,  
Bernard and Gatesden and Gilbertyn.
- 435 Of his diete mesurable was he,  
For it was of no superfluitee,  
But of greet morissyng and digestible.  
His studie was but litel on the Bible.  
In sangwyn and in pers he clad was al,
- 440 Lyned with taffata and with sendal.  
And yet he was but esy of dispence;  
He kept that he was in pestilence.  
For gold in phisik is a cordial;
- 444 Therefore he lovede gold in special.  
Here is my own free translation of this passage:
- 411 With us there was a Doctor of Physics,  
In all this world there was no man like him,  
To speak of physics and of surgery;  
For he was well grounded in astronomy.
- 415 He watched his patients attentively a great deal  
In the hours of his magic natural.  
Well could he erect the ascendants  
Of his images for his patients.  
He knew the cause of every malady
- 420 Whether it was hot, or cold, or moist or dry,  
421 And how these developed and of what type;  
He was an extremely perfect practitioner.  
The cause he knew and the root of the trouble,  
And at once he could give the sick man his remedy,
- 425 For inreadiness he had his apothecaries  
To send him drugs and his electuaries (= remedies),  
For each of them made others to win  
His patronage anew to begin.  
Well he knew old Aeschulapius,
- 430 And Dioscorides, and also Rufus,  
Old Hyppocrates, Alhazen and Galien,  
Serapion, Rhazes and Avicenna,  
Averroes, John of Damascus and Constantin Afer,  
Bernard Gordon and John of Gaddesden and Gilbert the Englishman.
- 435 He was miserable in his diet,  
As it was by no means superfluous,  
But nourishing and easily digested.  
He little studies the Bible.  
In blood red cloth and blue he was clad,
- 440 Lined with taffeta and with fine silk.  
And yet he was slow to dispense (spend);  
He kept what he earned in times of plague;  
For although gold in physic is a cordial,
- 444 He therefore loved especially gold (= in his pocket)."

In addition to studying the subjects which might be considered the forerunners of modern medicine, Chaucer's physician had also studied astronomy, or, to be more correct, astrology. The ancient and medieval so-called "science" of astrology professed to foretell events by studying the position of stars and discovering their occult influence on human affairs. The study prevailed from earliest times amongst the Chaldeans, Egyptians, Etruscans, Hindus, Chinese, etc., and had a powerful influence in Europe during the Middle Ages.

"Natural Astrology," as practised by Chaucer's physician, was the branch that dealt with meteorological phenomena, and the time, tides, eclipses, the fixing of Easter, etc., was the forerunner of the science of Astro-

nomys. Its use in the medical profession might be classified as "white magic" in contrast with the "black magic" of the sorcerers.

What is now known as Astrology was formerly differentiated from Natural Astrology and was known as "Judicial Astrology," and dealt with star-divination and the occult planetary and sidereal influences upon human affairs.

Rev. A. F. A. Woodforde, in Kenning's "Masonic Encyclopedia," traces the development of astrology from early times and refers to its study by the Rosicrucians, the sect which included so many alchemists of the Middle Ages. Woodforde says:

"Astrology: Properly the practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars, says Dean Swift, and Dr. Johnson accepts his definition. Some have said that it means the 'Science of the Stars,' from 'astrologia.' It is one of the oldest of human studies, and at one time extensively used and much believed in. It is now practically out of date, and out of faith. Its connection with Freemasonry is found in this fact, that those who practised the Hermetic art seem to have made use of Masonic symbols, though how they got them, or why they used them, does not clearly appear. The professors of the Hermetic art were no doubt a secret society, and were probably the precursors of the Rosicrucian Order."

In the time of Chaucer every part of the human body was assumed to be under the domination of one of the 12 Signs or Constellations of the Zodiac, Aries governing the head, Taurus the neck, etc. The Signs of the Zodiac were supposed to aid the description of personal appearance, and to govern diseases of various parts of the body, certain of which were assigned to each, varying with each sign. Their qualities are principally indicated by their names, and partly by the characteristics of the planets which rule these, but in practice were modified by whatever planets happened to be present as well.

Knowledge of these relationships was considered so essential that a picture illustrating these was always placed in the early printed copies of the "Book of Hours," or prayer-books for lay use, and a physician was supposed to select the part of the body at which to bleed a person according to the Zodiacal sign then in the ascendant.

However, complications arose according to the sign under which the patient was born, which was thought to rule his destiny throughout his life, and also by the sign in the ascendant when the illness began, etc.

The skill of the astrologer-cum-physician would be exercised in calculating the hours when the balance of contending influences would be most favourable to his patient, and choosing that time for the application of his remedies. (Therefore the physician had to be a good calculator or mathematician!) These remedies were directed, in the case of disease, to restoring the balance of the four qualities of hot, cold, dry and moist, as Chaucer says, (line 420) "hooft, or cold, or moyste or drye."

As to these qualities, that popular fifteenth-sixteenth century compendium, "The Kalender of Shepherdes" (Pynson's edition, 1506) states:

"... the whiche whan (= when) they be well tempered (= tempered) and eall (= equal) 'that one surmount not the other' than (= then) the body of a man is hole (= whole). But when they ben (= be) unegall (= unequal) and myssetempered (= mistempered = adverse), that one domyne (= dominates) over another, than a man is seke (= sick) or dysposed to sekeness (= sickness); and they ben (= being) the qualytes (= qualities) that the bodies holdeth of the elementes that they ben made and composed of, that is to wete (= wit) of the fyre (fire), heet (heat), of the water colde, of the ayre (= air) moyste (= moist), and of the erth (earth) drye."

Natural magic was astrology, the science of the "Magi," which worked by the observation of the

heavenly bodies, as opposed to black magic which dealt with spirits. The physician studied his patient assiduously during the period of the difficult conjunctions of the planets so as to apply his remedies at the most propitious moment.

Published nearly two centuries after the death of Chaucer, "The learned worke of Hermes Trismegistus intituled latromathematica," printed in London during 1583, states concerning medico-astrology:

"Wherefore first the position and state of the Heavens is necessary to be foreknown, and diligently to be learned of the Phisition (= physician), then the first houre of sicknesse approaching, is exquisitely to be sought out: Last of al, the mutuall habits and disposition of the Starres for the time present is aduisedly (= advisedly) to be discussed, and perfectly to be examined: For without their secrete influence and working, in humane bodies, there is nothing either sound or subjecte to infirmities. Recurrent acute or vehement diseases engender not: no pacient (= patient) may possibly be cured by the only arte and industrie of the Phisition, be he neue (= never) so skilful or diligent, without the favourable configuration and fortunate constitution of them: but either he shall perish, being destitute thereof, or recouer (= recover) by their meanes. But if the first hours of the disease (= disease) cannot certainly be known, the houre is then to be obserued (= observed), in which the disease is first signified unto the Phisition, and then, a celestial figure for that time being erected, the position of the Heavens is cunningly to be wayed (= weighed = considered)."

At the end of the extract quoted Chaucer refers to the use of gold by the physicians. To each planet a metal was assigned. To Saturn was given lead because it was considered to be a dull, blue planet; Jupiter, a bright blue but also bluish planet, had tin; to the red planet Mars was given iron; the Sun had gold; to Venus, the star of the Cyprian goddess, was given cyprium, or copper; quicksilver was given to the nimble Mercury, and silver to the Moon. To this day quicksilver is called mercury, and nitrate of silver is lunar caustic. On the old maps of Cornwall and other mining districts of England, the symbols of the planets were used to mark the deposits of certain metals: (Venus) for copper; (Jupiter) for tin; (Saturn) for lead, and (Mars) for iron. These were the seven metals of Alchemy.

Modern medicine is content to be mainly empirical, but the old practitioners tried to imagine what remedies ought to be good in their medicines or treatments, and every precious substance seemed likely to be very efficacious. Mesue refers to the famous electuary of gems which contained not only gold and silver leaf, but also pearls, fragments of sapphire, jacinth, garnets, emeralds, sard, etc., amongst its 33 ingredients. This not only cured palpitations of the heart and syncope, but also improved the morals, consequently it was recommended as being specially suitable for kings.

When writing about gold Seraphion said: "limatura auri confert cardiacae melancholicae et debilitati cordis," and Avicenna asserted that it strengthened the heart, so that Chaucer's use of the term "cordial" has its full meaning, something good for the heart, rather than, more generally, "a sovereign remedy," as it is usually defined.

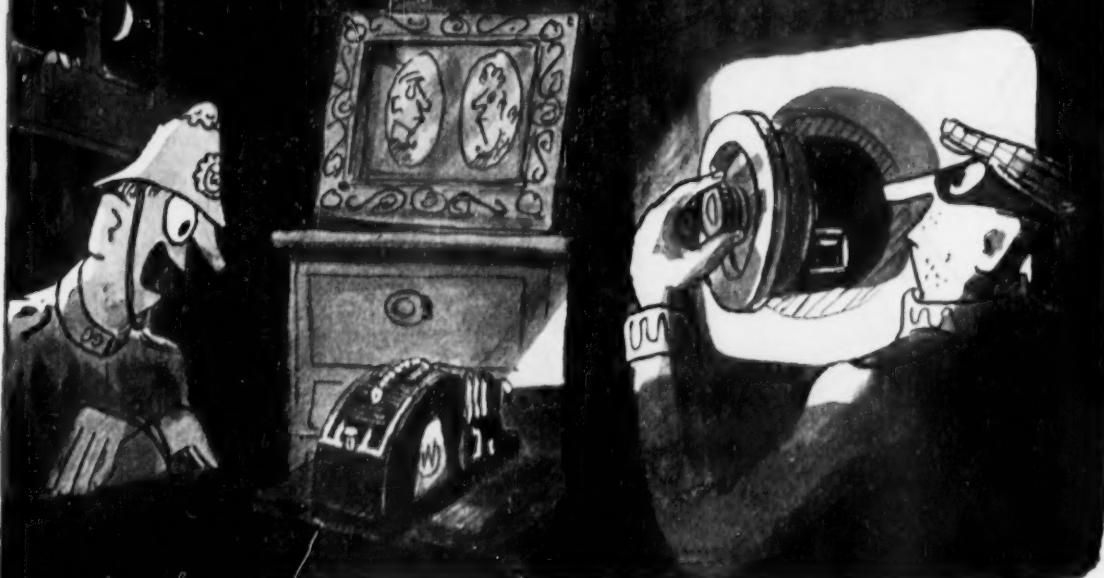
The belief in gold as a remedy lasted long after Chaucer's death. In 1610, a tract was published at Cambridge entitled "Medicinae chymicae et veri potabilis auri assertio ex lucubrationibus Francisci Antonii," which provoked much controversy, as is shown in the epitaph of St. Anthony in St. Bartholomew's the Great:

"Yet shall they all commend that high design  
Of purest gold make medicine . . ."

At least as late as 1721 two formulas containing gold appear in the authorised pharmacopoeia issued with the sanction of such men as Sir Hans Sloane and Dr. Mead.

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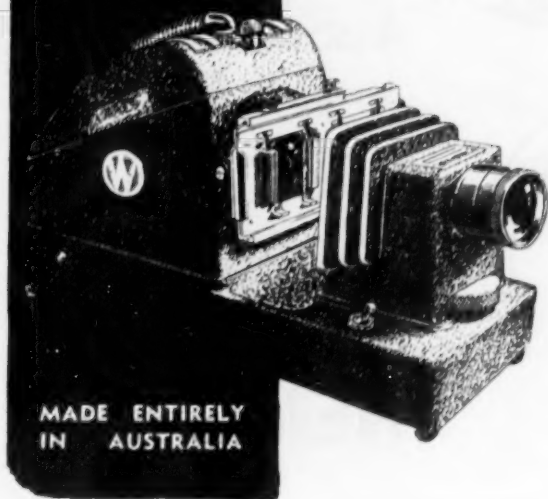


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The reason why gold was thought to be especially good for the heart was because that organ was influenced by the sign Leo, which was the House of the Sun, in astrology, and gold was the metal of the Sun.

In close association with the study of astrology the physician had to be skilled in the making of images, to which Chaucer refers (lines 417-418):

"Wel koude he fortunen the ascendent  
Of his ymages for his pacient."

Therefore, Chaucer says, his physician was skilful in making images or talismans for his patients, at the times when the influence of the planets would ensure the figures would be most efficacious. The images to which he refers were not the figures of men made by sorcerers practising black magic in order to injure the puppets to produce corresponding injuries to the person the image represented. Such images were well known in England—in the reign of Edward IV the Duchess of Bedford was accused of making a leaden image in the shape of a man-of-arms to injure the king—but the maker of such images, if detected, would be hanged or burned at the stake. There was great alarm during the reign of the first Elizabeth of England when a puppet was found which suggested someone had designs upon the well-being of the queen.

Chaucer alludes to the talismans, gems, or small plates of metal, as described by Sir Walter Scott, in his "Antiquary" (ch. 24), to which Dousterswivel attributed the finding by Wardour of the hidden treasure.

Arnold of Villanova, a fashionable lecturer when Chaucer's doctor was a student, explained "Opera Omnia" very distinctly (f. 295) that the virtues of these talismans depended entirely on the aspects of the planets at the time when the figurines were made.

A passage in "Veterum Sophorum Sigilla et Imagines Magicae, e. Ioan Trithemii manuscripto erutae" (1612), translated, shows that the image or figure of "a falcon cut on a topaz was supposed to attract the favour of kings, while a Lion engraved on gold, made when the Sun was in Leo and the Moon had no aspect towards Saturn, was a preservative against the stone and all 'hot' complaints."

Therefore we find Chaucer's physician knew well how to "fortunen the ascendent" of his images so as to make these efficacious for his patients. Here "fortunen" is plainly equivalent to the "shapen for to be fortunat" used by Chaucer in his treatise on the "Astrolabe," (II, 4), and the "ascendent of his images" refers to the position of the heavenly bodies at the time chosen for the images or talismans to be made.

An Ascendant in Astrology is the point of the elliptic, or degree of the Zodiac which at any moment is just rising above the eastern horizon, the five degrees of the Zodiac above this point and the 25 below it being known as the "House of the Ascendant." Thus, what the physician did was to select the time when these degrees were occupied by favourable planets. As Chaucer says:

"Yit seyn these eastrologiens (= Yet say these astrologers) that the ascendent . . . may be shapen for to be fortunate or infortunate, as thus: a fortunat assendent clepen (= happens) they when that no wykkid (= wicked) planete, as Saturne or Mars, or elles (= else) the Tail of the Dragoun (= Dragon), is in the hous of the assendent, so that no wykkid planete have non aspecte of enmite (= enmity) upon the assendent; but they wool (= would) caste that they have a fortunat planet in hir (= the) assendent, and yit if hir felicitie (= faith), and than sey they that it is wel (= well)."

Chaucer, by naming several physicians, suggests that his doctor was well-read. The order of the 15 names in his list is mainly historical—first the Greeks, then the Arabs, then more recent men. Inside these divisions the order is mainly decided by the considerations of rhythm or rhyme.

Aesculapius heads the list. His name was the Latin

form of the Greek Asklepios, god of medicine and healing, and this term is now used for "a medical practitioner." The usual offering to him was a cock, hence the phrase, "to sacrifice a cock to Aesculapius"—to return thanks (or pay the doctor's charges) after recovery from an illness.

As Ben Jonson says in his epigram:

"When men a dangerous disease did scape,  
Of old, they gave a cock to Aesculape."

Legend has it that he assumed the form of a serpent, when he appeared at Rome during the pestilence; hence it is that the Goddess of Health bears in her hand a serpent. Darwin, in his "Economy of Vegetation," (iv) says:

"O wave, Hygeia, o'er Britannia's throne  
Thy serpent-wand, and mark it for thy own."

Chaucer's physician would have found some difficulty to know the works of Aesculapius, for he left none, if, indeed, he ever existed. It has been suggested that his name may have been borrowed from some treatise on medicine not now extant, but this is to enter the large and fertile but not always satisfactory field of conjecture.

Hippocrates the Great, born 450 B.C., a native of Cos, was the famous Greek physician and the founder of the science of medicine. He is sometimes termed "The Father of Medicine." Nothing definite is known of his life, although a large number of writings attributed to him are still extant, and his treatises are the earliest extant upon medicine. His name was corrupted in the Middle Ages to Ypocras, and was then also used as the name of a cunningly compounded drink.

Dioscorides, a writer on materia medica, chiefly herbs, is the earliest after the Christian era.

Galen and Rufus also belonged to the second century, living in the palmy days of the Roman Empire, when the model Emperor Trajan was master of the world. Rufus lived at Ephesus and wrote on the names of the parts of the human body.

Galen, spelt Galien in the Middle Ages, was probably the most eminent of all the names on the list. It may be doubted whether medical science made much advance from the time of Galen to the days of Chaucer. For centuries this Greek physician was the supreme authority in medicine. Hence, Galenist, a follower of Galen's medical theories, and Galenical, a simple vegetable medicine. The phrase, "Galen says 'Nay' and Hippocrates 'Yea'" means when doctors disagree, then who is to decide.

When Greek learning became pedantry, medical learning developed from the Greek schools at Damascus and Bagdad. Chaucer has preserved no order in his list of Arabian authorities. John of Damascus represents the one, and Rhazes, a great authority on small-pox, the other. Both belonged to the ninth century.

Then come three men of the eleventh century—Avicenna, Haly and Serapion. Haly is Alazen, a Persian, author of a medical treatise known as the "Royal Book," but more famous for his knowledge and discoveries in astronomy, that is, astrology. Avicenna was a commentator upon Aristotle. This great Persian physician, Aboulbn Sina, was commonly called Avicenna, from his birthplace, Afshena near Bokhara, whose canons of medicine were founded on those of Galen, Hippocrates and Aristotle, and whose teachings had great influence on western medieval medicine, died in 1037. His "Canon of Medicine" was a text-book of medical study in the European universities of the Middle Ages. Averroes elaborated on the works of Plato and Aristotle.

Serapion is a Greek name, and it was that of a famous physician living long before the time of Christ, an Alexandrian Greek who wrote against Hippocrates. Empirics is defined as an ancient Greek school of medicine founded by Serapion of Alexandria, who contended that it is not necessary to obtain a knowledge of the nature and functions of the body in order to treat



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diseases, but that experience is the surest guide. They were opposed to the Dogmatic School founded by Hippocrates, which made certain dogmas or theoretical principles the basis of practice. Hence, any quack or pretender to medical skill is called an empiric, and Shakespeare says in "All's Well that Ends Well" (ii, 1):

"We must not

To stain our judgment, or corrupt our hope,  
To prostitute our past-cure malady  
To empirics."

However, Serapion's works are not extant, and it is more than likely that Chaucer refers to one of the two Arabian physicians of this name, who very likely assumed it because of its ancient renown; they belonged to the eleventh century.

Constantyn Is Canstantius Afer, a native of Carthage, and probably of Arabian origin, but a Christian monk, who left Carthage and became one of the founders of the famous medical school at Salerno in Italy. Averroes was born in Cordova during the twelfth century.

Several of the last six writers were not specially distinguished as physicians, but as men of wide learning. No doubt Chaucer's physician read their treatises in Latin—in his time Greek was not studied much and Arabic even less.

The last three persons mentioned by Chaucer lived nearer his own time. Bernard Gordon was a Scot who became Professor of Medicine at Montpellier. Gilbertyn is Gilbertus Anglicus, Gilbert the Englishman, who wrote his "Compendium Medicinæ" after the middle of the thirteenth century.

John of Gaddesden, of Merton College, Oxford, belongs to the generation just before Chaucer, as he died in 1361. He is usually described as Court Physician to Edward II. He had a large practice in London, and once treated the king's brother for smallpox. Gaddesden was of a thrifty disposition, and it has been suggested, though without much evidence, that Chaucer had him in mind when he described the physician of the "Tales."

Chaucer observes that his physician's studies "was but litel on the Bible." Professor E. E. Morris, in "The Physician in Chaucer," included in "An English Miscellany" (Oxford, 1901), not unfairly commented:

"Incidentally Chaucer remarks that the study of the physician was 'but litel on the Bible.' This comes as a surprise to those who thought that Protestantism first introduced the study of the Bible amongst the laity. There is a truly modern flavour about the jibe."

However, the knowledge of the Bible shown by most medieval writers is very great, and the only reason why it was not translated earlier into English was that almost every person who could read at all could read Latin. But, in the seventeenth century, Sir Thomas Browne admitted concerning physicians of his own period:

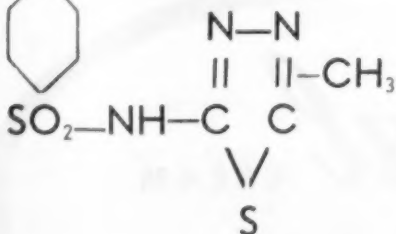
"The villany (of the Devil) takes a hint of infidelity in our studies, and by demonstrating a naturality in one way makes us mistrust a miracle in another."

Hence the proverb, "Ubi tres medici, duo athei," despite the 29 medical saints and martyrs in the Roman calendar.

When his turn came to tell a story during the journey from London to Canterbury, Chaucer's physician gave the Roman story of Virginius as composed by Livy. Virginia, a young Roman plebeian of great beauty, was decoyed by Appius Claudius, one of the decemvirs, and claimed as his slave. Her father, Virginius, learns of this, so hurries to the forum, and arrives at the moment when Virginia is delivered up to Appius. He seizes a butcher's knife, stabs his daughter to the heart, rushes for the forum, and raises a revolt.

Such was the physician portrayed by Chaucer; gone are the days when medical science was linked with astrology, and precious metals were used in medicines—yet gold is now used as injections in cases of tuberculosis and rheumatism!

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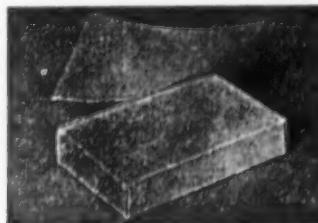
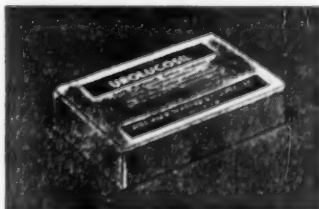
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REFERENCES: 1. Leibfried, J. J.: To be published. 2. Perl, G.; Guttmacher, A. F., and Jakubowicz, H.: *Obst. & Gynec.* 5:640, 1955.



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# Keep Trade in Your Own District

## How to Plan for Increased Sales

By Thos. H. Lewis, M.B.E.

Editor "The Business Encyclopaedia," Past President, British Sales Promotion Association

One of the biggest problems of the suburban or country small trader is the proneness of folk living in his district to deal with larger establishments in busier trading centres. This propensity is one which has spelt want of success or ruin to many a retailer, and it is one which has to be fought teeth and nail by the man who is determined to make headway. But, this said, there still remains the question of dealing with the problem, and some comments upon actual methods now being employed to this end will not, therefore, come amiss.

### How to Set the Ball Rolling

First of all, every shopkeeper should belong to his local traders' association. Whether it be styled Chamber of Commerce, Traders' Association or Shopkeepers' Development Society, matters little. The thing is—join it! If there is no such body already established in your district, get busy and form one. The secretary of any nearby association will supply you with any information you require as to the way to set about it.

Armed with a copy of the rules governing his association, you and other interested retailers should find no difficulty in setting up a committee to form the basis of your own traders' association. If your borough or district is so widely scattered as to render it impracticable to form an all-embracing association, then see what can be done to inaugurate one for your own street—that is, of course, if there are enough shops in it to make it worth while for people to come into your street in particular for their shopping.

### What a London Street Did

Some years ago a certain street in London was no better, if no worse, than many another London shopping thoroughfare, until a trader, who saw the possibilities of the street, induced a few of the other traders to form with him an association for its development. Meetings were convened and co-operative effort was obtained, and from that time the place went right ahead. Today the street holds an enviable position as a shopping locality, for it is safe to say that many shoppers come from all parts of London to buy furniture and other household goods there.

Not only does this instance prove the value of co-operative effort in retailing, but it is also proof conclusive that opposition is not, as many traders fondly imagine, a means of minimising the turnover of a trader. True, it will do all this unless something is done to increase the local purchasing perimeter, since, ordinarily, every additional rival will take away a certain amount of business. But if, instead of cutting one another's throats, competitive traders will only put their heads together to bring business, and still more business, into their own neighbourhood, the competition, far from weakening individual cases, is best for all concerned.

### Sending the Customer "Over the Road"

An incident from my own experience will help to make this point more apparent. Whilst in a town I had not previously visited, I had occasion to purchase an article of which I was in urgent need. Calling upon a shopkeeper just before closing time, I was told that he was "out of stock," but that if I went "over the road" I could, no doubt, get the article in question. Thanking him, I called on the second trader, to be told

that he, too, was out of that line. He, however, phoned to still another retailer a couple of hundred yards away, and elicited the fact that I could get the article there. On arriving at the third shop, just as the shutters were being pulled down, I was received with every courtesy. Whilst my purchase was being wrapped, I commented upon the spirit of *camaraderie* which existed between himself and his neighbours.

### Kept People from Shopping Elsewhere

His reply was to the point. "It's all a matter of business," he said. "If people can't get what they want from me, it would be foolish to send them into another neighbourhood for it, as some shopkeepers do. By sending them over the road or down the street, it keeps people from going to another part of the town to spend their money. As it is, folks come along this way to shop, knowing that, if they can't get what they want from one or other of us, another will be sure to have it in stock. So it pays us to recommend one another." This incident may well be taken to heart by many traders: to them we would say, "Keep your shoppers around you, even if on occasions they buy from your rivals. They will remember your courtesy in sending them there."

Reverting to the subject of trade associations, there is much that can be done by such organisations in educating the local public upon the advantages of shopping in their own districts. They can be told that this gives employment to people in the locality; that the improvements effected by better trade conditions bring money into the coffers of the local authority for the betterment of the place; that it is false economy to save ha'pennies only to spend time and sixpences in postages or bus and rail fares; and so on. All these advantages can be set forth in booklets and circulars addressed to local residents.

### The Result of Co-operative Effort

For one trader alone to attempt this is obviously out of the question, but the result of co-operative effort in this regard would be highly satisfactory to the shopkeepers concerned. Therefore I would say to each individual trader, "Support your neighbours as you hope for their support." Let co-operation begin at home in this way, and extend it further afield to the social and charitable activities of your district. Have a hobby or interest of some sort; if you are a musician, a cricketer or footballer of sorts, an amateur photographer, a chess player, a motorist or cyclist, join the local club or circle, and get to know people who are now strangers to you.

In the local trade association or chamber of commerce you will have ample opportunities of laying down the law on many topics: town planning, street and shop lighting, business improvements, social events—all these and many other subjects come up for discussion and, if you have anything to say that is worth while, the local press will give prominence to your remarks: in this way, you will have excellent unpaid-for, if indirect, publicity for your business.

### The Advantages of Personal Contact

You will remember, no doubt, the old adage about "dealing with the devil you know." Most people prefer to deal with the traders they know, if only because of

the sheer trouble of going elsewhere; and it follows, therefore, that, as you extend your circle of acquaintances, and provided always that you give the right impression, your business must tend to increase automatically. Then, when you are face to face with the shopper, you are better able to gauge that person's likes and dislikes, and can talk convincingly about things in which you are mutually interested.

This is an advantage you will have over the big stores with their less "personal" contact with the customer, for it can hardly be expected that the proprietors of such establishments can hope to ferret out the things in which their customers are concerned. But, as was once said, every man is a little world unto himself, and there is this in favour of the "small" man . . . there is not one of us but feels gratified at being remembered by name or by having someone discuss a topic which is close to the heart.

It must not be thought, however, that this "personal" contact stands in the place of salesmanship and service. A superb rendering of Rubenstein's "Melody in F" at a local concert will not take you very far if there is any looseness in your trading methods, neither will a well-thought-out dissertation on political economy get you over the problem of sloppy selling, or a "century not out" for Squish-on-Mud explain away defective goods or prevent dissatisfied customers from taking their business to a competitor whose spare time is devoted to working out crossword puzzles or keeping guinea pigs!

Nevertheless, a more-than-passing interest in the public and social affairs of the locality goes a long way towards helping to build up a business, and undoubtedly gives the progressive retailer a certain standing which otherwise he might not possess. It tends to keep shoppers from going to other parts for their purchases; indeed, often enough, in the case of the individual trader, local public support is reduced to the personal equation. "Like me, and you will like my goods" might well be a maxim for the progressive trader to adopt; for, by endeavouring to live up to it, and always provided the goods he supplies and the service he gives his customers are all they should be, he is not only helping himself to better business, but is performing the duty of a good citizen by helping to keep trade within the gates of his own district.

(Copyright reserved by Thos. H. Lewis)

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## Classified Advertisements

The charge for these Advertisements is 3/- per line, with a minimum of 9/-, payable in advance.

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**PRICING N.H.S. AND P.M.S. SCRIPTS** by experienced personnel, 25/- per 100. Prompt attention Interstate and country returns. Details and references on request.

M. Grieve, Ph.C., 69 Cumberland Ave., Collaroy, N.S.W. (XW 6256).

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Married couple, **QUALIFIED PHARMACIST**, lady, three years' country experience including relieving and managing, and **CAPABLE KEEN APPRENTICE**, male, completed second year, desirous of qualifying, and who could give benefit of three years' sales experience as manager pharmacy photographic department, require positions together or separately in Melbourne or suburb starting February, 1957. Apply "Pharmacist," P.O. Box 62, Hawthorn.

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## Women's Section

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson

Greetings to all women pharmacists.

May the new year bring happiness, peace and prosperity.

### WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

Our Christmas party was held on December 12 in the Museum at the College of Pharmacy.

As usual, the Museum was transformed with greenery and large bowls of flowers. A Christmas tree decorated in the traditional manner had our Christmas gifts for the old people, hung on it.

The President, Miss Smalley, greeted the guests, who were entertained during the evening by the younger set of the Association, who produced a short play "Where Every Prospect Pleases."

The Committee served the drinks in medicine glasses, and there was much chatter between old friends who in many cases only meet each other at our Christmas party.

Our Association wishes everyone a very happy new year.

### WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Our Christmas party this year took the form of a buffet dinner held at Tower House, Beaumont, on December 12.

Miss M. E. Laffer, of Streaky Bay, who was in Adelaide at the time, was able to join us for the first time. Also we had with us an English pharmacist, Miss Margaret Lister.

Among those present was Miss June Bardolph, who will be married in January and then leave for overseas.

The evening was a very informal one. The only planned feature was the after dinner music, played by Miss K. Lynas.

### THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' OF NEW SOUTH WALES

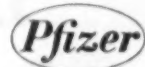
With the coming of the Christmas season once again, the Association would like to extend warm Christmas greetings to all our Interstate colleagues and friends, and to wish them a bright and prosperous new year.

Our Christmas party held in the delightful Darling Point setting of Glen Ascham was indeed a happy occasion. This year we departed from our usual custom and held a dinner dance. This innovation proved most successful, and a very happy evening was spent.

The new Committee elected at the last annual meeting in September have plans afoot for some vigorous entertainments and interesting meetings, so we beg of all our members to give us their support. We feel sure that the coming year will be indeed a very happy and prosperous one for our Association.

Happy Christmas!

**NOW AVAILABLE**



*A new and different chemical compound  
for release from tension*

# **ATARAX\***

Brand of Hydroxyzine Hydrochloride

- Calms patients with anxiety.
- Restores confidence to tense individuals.
- Obviates sudden mood changes.
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**ATARAX\*** is suitable for either  
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**ATARAX\*** is essentially  
Non-Toxic, Non-Addictive, Well Tolerated

**ATARAX\*** does NOT cause  
Sympathetic side effects  
Liver damage  
Hypotension  
Significant depression  
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**PACKAGED: 10 mg TABLETS IN BOTTLES OF 20**

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BRISBANE, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE  
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# J. F. MACFARLAN & CO. LTD.



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J. F. Macfarlan are pioneers in the field of **OPIUM ALKALOID** manufacture. Since the early 1830's they have produced and sold Morphine Hydrochloride, and other alkaloids derived from opium have been similarly produced, each shortly after its discovery.

Their long experience ensures that their products are all of the highest purity.

Other products of the company include—

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# Chemists...

You are assured of a complete  
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work, purchasing an established business or opening a new pharmacy.*

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# NEW PRODUCTS

The following new products which have come to the Editor's attention during the past month have been judged newsworthy, and are herein reported as news.

If the manufacturer or agent would like an illustration of his product to appear as part of this free reference, the block should not exceed the equivalent of 1½ in. square. The Journal will arrange production of the block if desired, and the only charge made will be for the cost of the block, and for any art work required if we have to work from an actual sample of the product. A photograph would be preferable.

Those wishing to avail themselves of this service are invited to send pithy information (with photograph or block) for use as opportunity offers at the Editor's discretion.

## BLEACOY ULTRALITE TRIPOD

The Bleacoy Ultralite Tripod is a triumph of Australian engineering ability and ingenuity. It incorporates a rapid twist lock action of the telescopic leg extension.



The Bleacoy Ultralite Tripod is lightweight, sturdy and rigid, and is equal to any tripod yet imported. It is packed in an attractive carton, and is available for immediate delivery. Price £17/10/-.

Trade inquiries: H. Bleakley Photographics Pty. Ltd., 397 Kent street, Sydney (BX 5761), and 323 Bourke street, Melbourne (Cent. 1255).

## NYAL SALT SUBSTITUTE

The Nyal Company has recently introduced "Nyal Salt Substitute."

Free of sodium, Nyal Salt Substitute is formulated for those who have been placed on a sodium free diet, a restriction disliked because of the unpalatability of food. Now a salt substitute has been introduced that looks like salt, tastes like salt and is used like salt.



Nyal Salt Substitute is offered in an attractive plastic shaker for the retail price of 3/3.

Obtainable from chemists only.

## NEW NOVELTY PACKS



The Nyal Company has introduced for three of its regular products a new selling "gimmick." The products are Lanolin Skin Cream Pump Pack, Country Club Brilliantine and Country Club After Shave Lotion Pump Packs.

The selling aid—an easily operated all plastic pump, which with the press of a finger ejects a liberal amount of liquid.

	Retail Price
Lanolin Skin Cream Pump Pack . . . . .	7/9
Country Club Brilliantine Pump Pack . . . . .	8/11
Country Club After Shave Lotion . . . . .	8/11

Obtainable from all Nyal Centres.

## BLEACOY PLASTIC MEASURE



Bleakley's have just made a large purchase of unbreakable 20 oz. Plastic Measures clearly graduated and with a convenient handle. Previously sold at 12/8 retail, these attractive Measures are now available for only 6/-.

Trade inquiries to H. Bleakley Photographics Pty. Ltd., 397 Kent street, Sydney (BX 5761), and 323 Bourke street, Melbourne (Central 1255).

# Overseas News

## GREAT BRITAIN

London, November 28, 1956.

### Sanctions on Sickness

The great topic of conversation among pharmacists and at branch meetings during the past month has been the increase in the levy on prescriptions demanded from the public. Doctors are equally irate, and the British Medical Association has been in the vanguard of the fight. At a Press Conference the decision to raise the levy to 1/- per prescription from 1/- per form was described as "financial sanctions on sickness." It is felt that the proposed increase will impose a special hardship on patients with chronic conditions such as diabetes, epilepsy, pernicious anaemia and heart diseases, who may require several items each time they visit their doctor. Parents of large families will also suffer when they are beset with the usual childhood infections and illnesses. Many patients, the B.M.A. expect, will prefer to do without medicine rather than seek public assistance to ease the burden of the levy. The Chairman of the General Services Committee said he anticipated a worsening of the doctor-patient relationship when patients begin pressing their doctor to overprescribe individual items. There would be difficulties between the doctor, the patient and the chemist, when a patient holding a prescription with several items asked the chemist to dispense only the more expensive commodities. The change would mean that the patients would consult the doctors less often and so make for a lower standard of medical practice.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has protested to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Ministry of Health concerning the adverse effect of the change. Particular reference is made to the way it will discriminate against patients requiring more than one form of medicine, its encouragement of self-medication, the difficulties it will create for the pharmacist and its effect upon the relations between pharmacists and the public. The Council also express their concern that the decision to introduce the charge was made without discussion with those who will have to apply it, and they strongly urge that the decision be not put into effect pending such discussion.

In Parliament there have been many questions to the Minister, who has been adamant in his attitude, and in one reply Mr. Turton said that when the Socialist Government first thought of introducing a levy the Drug Bill was £30 million and the average cost per form was 4/6. Today, he was sorry to say, the average cost per form is 8/9. The Opposition is expected to move a Prayer in the House of Commons asking the Government to rescind the Regulation imposing the additional charge.

### Council Affairs

At the November meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, the President extended a warm welcome to three distinguished visitors, one of whom was Mr. R. Coombs, a past member of the Pharmaceu-

tical Board of New Zealand, and former Chairman of the Auckland branch of the Chemists' Service Guild.

It was reported that the cost of the representatives' meeting at Dublin averaged £20 a head, and that already £4268 had been refunded to representatives. As noted above, the Council agreed to protest against the imposed levy.

### Health Centre Report

The third report of a year's working at Sighthill Health Centre at Edinburgh shows that there has been a considerable increase in the work of the Pharmaceutical Department. The total number of prescriptions dispensed during the twelve months was 25,830, compared with 20,274 in the previous year. The number of patients presenting prescriptions was also higher at 15,040. The department is staffed by a chief pharmacist, pharmacist, laboratory assistant, part-time clerical assistant and porter. Opening hours are from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturdays 12 noon, and Wednesdays 5.15 p.m. N.H.S. prescriptions, however, are only dispensed from 9 a.m. to 12.15 p.m., from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., and from 5.30 p.m. to 8 p.m. Other work undertaken by the department includes a sterile syringe service and clinical tests. In all, 2487 tests were prescribed for 1436 patients. The tests asked for included the qualitative examination of urine, the microscopical examination of the urinary deposit and occult blood in faeces. The haematological estimations were the red cell count, haemoglobin, colour index, the white cell count, sedimentation rate, preparation and staining of films and the differential white cell count. An increase in the range of this work is under discussion.

### The Next Pharmacopoeia

It was reported to the last meeting of the General Medical Council that work has continued on the preparation of the new monographs proposed in the last report for inclusion in the next edition of the British Pharmacopoeia. It is not intended to proceed with monographs on dihydrotachysterol, dimenhydrinate, prednisolone acetate and promethazine chlorotheophyllinate, and their preparations. Monographs on dextran solution, mannitol, phenoxymethylpenicillin, prednisone and streptoduoicin are being examined, but, as with other proposals, the inclusion of the drugs will depend on the drafting of suitable specifications within the time available in accordance with the programme for production of the book. It is proposed to delete the monographs on butacaine sulphate and sulphathiazole and to retain those on caffeine and phenolphthalein.

### Shop Hours Bill

A Bill to amend the closing hours of shops has been introduced into the House of Lords. The general closing hour has been advanced by one hour to 7 p.m. instead of 8 p.m., with one late evening a week until 8 p.m. instead of 9 p.m. In addition, if the Bill becomes law, local authorities are given power to fix earlier general closing times, but these must not be earlier than 6 p.m. The former provision for one early closing day per week is continued, but in each area there may be a pair of week days which are selected; one of these will be regarded as the principal day unless the shopkeeper elects for the alternative.

The general closing hour of pharmacists is not greatly affected, as they may stay open for the sale of medicines or medical or surgical appliances. There are, however, a number of changes which may affect Sunday opening. Any shop can be open on a Sunday for the sale of medicines, etc., or spectacles or eyeglasses, or for the sale of goods which the person effecting the sale has reasonable grounds to believe are needed for a case of illness. Under the present Act only shops under N.H.S. contracts can be open on Sundays. The Bill

# A wider field in Local Anaesthesia

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For a more consistent and rapidly-produced field of local anaesthesia,

Rondase—the spreading factor—can be used with any infiltration anaesthetic.

In the manipulation and reduction of fractures this procedure does away with the need for a general anaesthetic.

In the treatment of mild and moderate sprains of the limb-joints Rondase assists in producing

anaesthesia and also in the dispersal of effusion.

In plastic surgery, anaesthesia of the donor area is assisted by Rondase; the addition of  $\frac{1}{1000}$  adrenaline prevents systemic dispersal of the anaesthetic and demarcates the area anaesthetised.

Information on other uses for Rondase and fuller details of technique are available on request.

## **RONDASE**

(HYALURONIDASE-  
EVANS)

*Presentation:* Rubber-capped vials each containing 1000 i.u. in boxes of 6 and 25.

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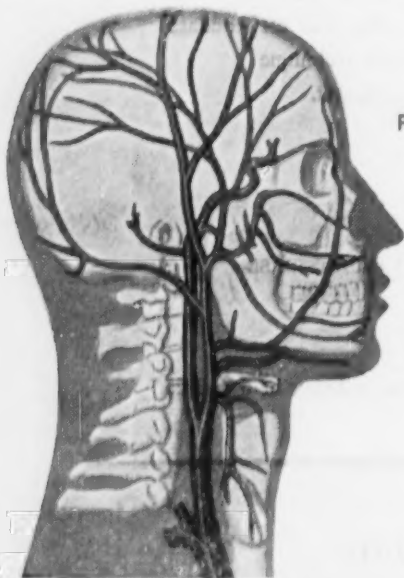
## *William Pearce and Co. Pty. Ltd.*

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS OF ETHICAL DRUGS

For ACCURATE, PROMPT AND FRIENDLY SERVICE

"Distributors for Luitpold Werke, Munich. Manufacturers of SEMORI, CLAUDEN, HIRUDOID,  
COMBIZYN, MONOTREAN, PASPAT."

149 CASTLEREAGH STREET,  
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**SANDOZ LIMITED, Basle, Switzerland**  
PIONEERS IN THE FIELD OF ERGOT ALKALOID THERAPY

present **CAFERGOT**  
... for the ORAL treatment of  
the MIGRAINE ATTACK

**Composition**

Ergotamine Tartrate 1 mg. Caffeine Alkaloid 100 mg. in each tablet.

**Dosage**

Two tablets at the first sign of an attack. Repeat one tablet every half an hour until relief is obtained. Maximum dosage, six tablets for any single attack and not more than 10 tablets in one week.

Samples are available on request from the sole distributors in Australia:

**H. H. BUCKLEY & CO. PTY. LTD. (AUST.)**  
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE

**H. H. BUCKLEY PHARMA LTD. (NEW ZEALAND)**  
AUCKLAND • WELLINGTON • CHRISTCHURCH



also proposes that if a pharmacist is engaged for a period of under two hours on a Sunday on N.H.S. work he must receive a compensating time, either by not starting duty before 11 a.m. or not working after 5 p.m. on a week day in a week immediately preceding or following the Sunday in question. The present Act puts the hours at 10.30 a.m. and 6 p.m., and its arrangements are much easier for owners employing managers, as they are normally at business until 6 p.m. Non-qualified members of the staff working for less than four hours are entitled to an extra half-day in the week, or if they work more than four hours, to a whole day. Other provisions lay down that assistants must not work more than five hours without an interval of at least half an hour, a lunch break at least for three-quarters of an hour if lunch is taken on the premises, or one hour if it is not, and half an hour for tea between 4 p.m. and 7 p.m. In coast resorts there is provision for the suspension of the early closing day and to permit later evening closing during not more than 22 weeks in the year. The Bill has not yet reached the House of Commons.

#### Suez Repercussions

Britain generally is already beginning to feel repercussions of the situation in the Middle East. Petrol rationing, which restricts the private motorist to about 200 miles per month, comes in on December 17, and already there is little pleasure in motoring. Chemists' contractors have been told that they will not receive any special allowance, although in rural areas there may be some small supplementary ration. Prices are beginning to rise in the shops and the drug markets have been affected. Acacia has already gone up by 20/- per cwt. to 155/- for clean Kordofan sorts. Tragacanth is dearer and Zanzibar cloves are very firm. All these commodities must now be shipped round the Cape. Myrrh, araroba, menthol and Chinese peppermint oil are either scarce or unobtainable.

#### Drug Sampling in Birmingham

In several News Letters during the past six years reference has been made to the work of Mr. H. H. Bagnall, the Birmingham city analyst, on the examination of such preparations as vitamin capsules and penicillin lozenges, both of which were found to deteriorate appreciably under normal storage conditions. This year Mr. Bagnall has come to an arrangement with the chemists in Birmingham over the routine examination of any drug on sale in the city. In return, the Analyst's Department will act as consultants on analytical questions. The department will have access to dispensing departments and to information regarding dates of receipt of stock and length of storage time. Reports will be supplied to the pharmacists concerned, and appropriate action will be taken by the pharmacist if these are unfavourable. Between 800 and 1000 specimens will be examined each year, and consequently pharmacists will be visited about three times annually. Mr. Bagnall says that pharmacists have been friendly and helpful, and this augurs well for the future of the service, which has such obvious advantages for all parties concerned.

An arrangement has also been made with the local Hospital Management Committee whereby drugs of doubtful quality or origin will be examined in the laboratory and reports made to the hospitals concerned. Samples will also continue to be taken by the sampling officers, under the Food and Drug Act, of the 80-90 different varieties of what may be termed "household drugs." The total number to be taken in this way will be approximately 500 per annum, and will be obtained by the usual method of random sampling. The officers of the Pharmaceutical Society, who were kept informed throughout the negotiations, are in sympathy with the scheme.

## Trade Notes

#### B. W. & CO.: TASMANIAN REPRESENTATIVE

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Australia) Ltd. advises that Mr. K. Bewglass has been appointed resident representative in Tasmania, and that Mr. N. W. Purser has been appointed to the representative staff for duties in New South Wales.

#### NEW PRODUCTS SECTION

The attention of advertisers in particular, is directed to the "New Products" section, published in the Journal from time to time, as a means of bringing new over-the-counter lines to the notice of chemists throughout the Commonwealth.

The Journal will be pleased to publish brief, forward notices, with illustration, dealing with new products. We prefer these references to appear in advance of, or concurrently with, the introduction of new lines.

Printing blocks for the illustration blocks to accompany these references should not exceed the equivalent of 1½ in. square in area. If the illustration is made from a photograph supplied, the cost of the block is charged. That is the only charge made.

#### EVANS OVERSEAS TRADE DIRECTOR VISITS AUSTRALIA



Mr. M. J. Smith

A recent visitor to Australia was Mr. M. J. Smith, Overseas Trade Director of Evans Medical Supplies Ltd., Liverpool, England, and a Director of Evans Medical Australia (Pty.) Ltd.

Mr. Smith visited all States of the Commonwealth, excepting Tasmania, inspecting the company's branches and agencies.

#### BLEAKLEY'S OPEN ADELAIDE OFFICE

H. Bleakley Photographics Pty. Ltd., whose headquarters are in Sydney, has opened a branch office at 84 Franklin street, Adelaide. (Phone LA 2847.)

Established in Australia nearly 50 years ago, the Bleakley group of companies has expanded its activities throughout Australia, New Guinea, New Zealand, India, and the Near and Far East. The opening of an Adelaide branch is an important milestone in the company's progress.

Well-known Adelaide photographic personality, Mr. Fred A. White, has been appointed Adelaide manager.

#### DRUG HOUSES OF AUSTRALIA LTD.

Consolidated net profit of Drug Houses of Australia Ltd. fell £182,551, or 27 per cent., to £482,111 for the year ended June 30, 1954.

As capital was raised during the year, the earning

rate fell at a sharper rate. Further capital has been raised since the end of the financial year.

The decrease in profit came after two years' sharp rises of £211,591 (1954-55) and £269,906 (1953-54).

Non-recurring items of "considerable magnitude" affected the profit. Directors stated in their report. Rising costs and import restrictions also took toll on profit margin, although turnover was higher.

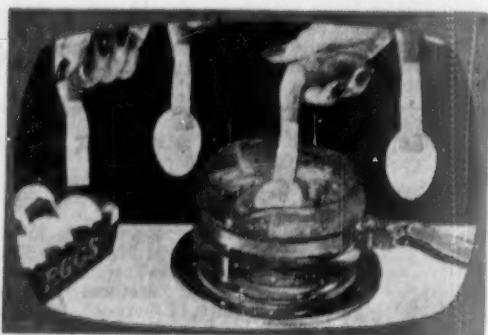
The result is reached after allowing £11,957 less for tax at £323,440, and £22,033 more for depreciation at £129,253.

Profit is equal to an earning rate of 10.8 per cent. on ordinary capital of £1,476,474, after allowing for the preference dividend.

Ordinary dividend is held at 8½ per cent. for the second year, requiring £381,161.

#### BAND-AID WITH SUPER-STICK

Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd. announces the introduction of "Band-Aid" Adhesive Bandages with sensational new "Super-Stick."



We are informed that some time ago in the laboratories of Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd. research chemists discovered a remarkable new adhesive principle that has since been used with outstanding success on Band-Aid Adhesive Bandages. This new adhesive has been patented under the name of "Super-Stick."

This new improved quality is being featured in consumer advertising, by press, radio and soon television. Simple, impressive messages are being used, such as: "Band-Aid Adhesive Bandages—now with Super-Stick. They stick better, protect better!" Short, easily remembered phrases with a strong consumer impact.

Early in 1957 Johnson & Johnson's popular "Quiz Kids" radio programme will make its debut on television, and this new improved sticking quality of Band-Aid Adhesive Bandages will be demonstrated the way it has been done in the U.S.A. One of America's best-known TV commercials shows how a Band-Aid Adhesive Bandage with Super-Stick just touches a dry egg that has been kept at room temperature, and lifts it safely and securely. Another shot then shows the egg being placed in boiling water—and still staying stuck. Then as the announcer puts it: "What's more practical, Super-Stick stays stuck to YOU!"

It was this egg commercial that caught the fancy of the U.S.A. public, and aroused a "let-me-try" curiosity that resulted in widespread interest in Super-Stick. Johnson & Johnson expect similar results to be experienced here.

#### PRESCRIPTION PROPRIETARIES CARD SERVICE

The 20 cards issued recently for the month of December, 1956, dealt with the following products:—

C: 131	Cynomel
C: 132	Covatix
D: 95	Distaquaine V Sulpha
D: 96	Distaquaine V Elixir
D: 97	Dulcolax
E: 66	Eventin
E: 67	Efcortelan Ointment
E: 68	Esanin
K: 17	Kolantyl Gel
L: 27	Leocillin 'Leo'
L: 28	Locan Cream
L: 29	Locan Suppositories
M: 77	Mediatric
M: 78	Multifungin
P: 179	Panadol
P: 180	Pectamol Linctus
P: 181	Proladone
R: 34	Resedrine Tablets
S: 100	Serpatonil
T: 86	Tritheon

Subscriptions (£3/3/-) to the P.P. Card Service (including Index Book) may be lodged at any time. Renewals or new subscriptions, accompanied by cheque, should be addressed to The Manager, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," 18-22 St. Francis street, Melbourne.

We have on hand a moderate supply of the cards of 1955 and 1956 (now reduced to £2/2/- for each year's set) for the assistance of new subscribers for 1957 who wish to give their library of reference a 12 months' start. We regret the cards of earlier years—1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954—are now out of print.

#### P.A.T.A. OF N.S.W.

Notified 26/11/56—

General Section: Alterations		
Size	Retail	Wholesale
	British Medical Laboratories Pty. Ltd.	
	4/10	Curlypet . . . . . 33/7 doz.
Small	3/6	Ford Pills . . . . . 31/6 doz.
Large	6/-	Ford Pills . . . . . 54/- doz.

#### Chemists' Section: Alterations

Notified 14/12/56—

Size	Retail	Wholesale
	Menley & James (Australia) Ltd.	
8 oz.	7/6	Neuro-Phosphates . . . . . doz. 60/-
8 oz.	7/6	Theranates Tonic . . . . . doz. 60/-
To operate as from January 1, 1957.		

#### Dispensing Packs

Menley & James (Australia) Ltd.		
250's	—	Benzedrine Tablets . . . . . each 17/6
250's	—	Calsiod Tablets . . . . . each 32/-
100's	—	Dexedrine Tablets . . . . . doz. 154/-
250's	—	Dexedrine Tablets . . . . . each 30/-
250's	—	Drinamyl Tablets . . . . . each 36/9
250's	—	Edrisal Tablets . . . . . each 30/9
16 oz.	—	Furacin Soluble Ointment . . . . . doz. 526/6
16 oz.	—	Furacin Solution . . . . . doz. 526/6
500's	—	Mandelamine Tablets . . . . . each 42/4
500's	—	Pyridium Tablets . . . . . each 55/-

#### Removals

D.H.A. (N.S.W.) Pty. Ltd.

Angesil Tablets, 10's, 20's, 100's; Bitone 8 oz., Bitone c. Phenobarb 6 oz., Calcium Gluconate Tablets, 25's, 100's; Calcium Mandelate Co., 7 oz.; Dexasal, 4 oz.; Fero-vit, 14 oz.; Hexsotate Tablets, 20's; Lubarol, Plain, 18 oz.; Lubarol c. Phenolphthalien, Nebulose, Nebuzol, Prutone, 1½ oz. Sulphanilamide Ointment, Trisil, 1½ oz., 7 oz.; Trisil c. Belladonna, 1½ oz., 7 oz.; Viscal Tablets, 50's, 100's.



Repeat  
business

**'SAVLON'  
HELPS  
NATURE  
HEAL**



Place your  
order for 'Savlon'  
with your whole-  
saler now.

'Savlon', the new antiseptic cream, has already become a great success story — repeat orders continue to roll in!

The value of 'Savlon' for cuts, burns, sunburn, abrasions, nappie rash and common skin complaints, is emphasised to your customers by powerful, sustained advertising.

'Savlon' advertisements will appear regularly in "Women's Weekly", "Reader's Digest", "Woman's Day", "New Idea", and "Family Circle".

17 radio stations send the 'Savlon' message into thousands of Australian homes.

Attractive displays in windows and shops feature 'Savlon'. Window pelmets, screen slides, stereos and dummy display materials are available. Be sure of your share of 'Savlon' sales.

**DISPLAY  
AND SELL**

**'Savlon'**

ANTISEPTIC CREAM

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**EFFICIENCY.** "Dettol" is an efficient antiseptic which, moreover, retains a high degree of efficiency in the presence of organic matter.

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**DETTOL** *antiseptic*  
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RECKITT & COLMAN (AUSTRALIA) LTD., PHARMACEUTICAL DIVISION, SYDNEY.

# Commonwealth and State News

## COMMONWEALTH

### PERSONAL and GENERAL

#### ROYAL AUSTRALIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

##### Pharmaceutical

The provisional appointment of 2/79289 Lieutenant W. J. Wilkinson is terminated, 13th August, 1956. To be Lieutenant (provisionally), 14th August, 1956—2/79289 Warwick James Wilkinson.

**Central Command.**—The resignation of Honorary Lieutenant P. G. Stedman of his commission is accepted, 17th October, 1956.

#### IMPORTANT CABINET POSITION FOR PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST

Mr. Athol G. Townley, formerly Minister for Air, has been appointed to succeed the Hon. H. E. Holt as Minister for Immigration in changes in the Ministry announced by the Prime Minister during October.

Mr. Townley is a well known pharmaceutical chemist in Tasmania, being in partnership with his brother Mr. Rex Townley in conducting the pharmacies of Sidwell and Townley, the largest pharmacies in Tasmania.

Mr. Rex Townley until recently was Leader of the Opposition in the Tasmanian Parliament.

Mr. Athol Townley was born at Hobart, Tasmania, on October 3, 1907, was educated at the Hobart High School, Hobart Technical School and the University of Tasmania.

During World War II Mr. Townley served with the Royal Australian Navy from 1939 to 1945 in England, Singapore and the South West Pacific. He holds the rank of Lieutenant Commander in the Royal Australian Naval Reserve.

We extend to him our congratulations on his elevation.

#### PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE LIMITED.

##### Forty-fourth Annual Meeting.

The forty-fourth annual meeting of members of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. was held at the registered office of the company, 18-22 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on November 28, 1956, at 9.35 a.m.

**Present.**—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (in the chair), Messrs. G. F. H. Attwood, I. H. Barnes, E. S. Bradley, J. D. Collie, W. J. Cornell, N. C. Cossar, E. A. O. Moore, V. G. Morieson, E. C. McClelland, J. W. Pollock, C. C. Wallis and the Secretary.

Apologies for non-attendance were tendered on behalf of Mr. C. C. Fewtrell and Mr. F. N. Pleasance. It was noted that Mr. Pleasance's absence was occasioned by ill-health, and it was resolved that a message of sympathy be forwarded to him from the annual meeting.

After the notice of meeting had been read, the minutes of the forty-third annual meeting held on November 23, 1955, were confirmed on the motion of Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Morieson.

**Annual Report, Accounts and Balance Sheet.**—The Chairman said a copy of these documents had been forwarded to all members of the company.

In moving the adoption of the annual report, accounts

and balance sheet, the Chairman said there were a few points he would like to make.

It was very good to see the increasing membership in all States, particularly in South Australia and Western Australia, which had shown very good percentage increases in the past year.

Claims during the past year had been heavier than usual, but the Directors were happy to report that all claims were settled out of court, thus avoiding any undue publicity or publicity of an adverse nature to pharmacy, and helping to maintain the faith of the public in pharmacy generally. It was always their endeavour to settle these claims out of court, though at times they had to call on the reserves of the company to assist in a settlement.

Occurrence of claims stressed the necessity for all pharmacists to watch the amount of their indemnity cover. Claims were still increasing in amount and the Directors had advised that no member should hold less than £5000 Chemists' Indemnity cover, and preferably a cover of £10,000.

Legal advice was being availed of more and more by members, and the Directors and the Local Boards were only too pleased to make available legal advice in relation to the business side or the professional side of a member's business as a pharmaceutical chemist.

There had been a further increase in the commission income, although members would see from the accounts that a lot of that increase, particularly in Victoria, had been eaten up by increased expenses, partly because of the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association held in Melbourne in May last. P.D.L. had contributed its share, amounting to over £500, towards some of the expenses of that conference. The Directors felt that this was money well spent, in helping the combined organisations to handle all aspects of a very successful conference.

One outcome of that conference was the endorsement by the Pharmaceutical Association of the proposal put forward through P.D.L. towards the provision of assistance to widows and dependants of deceased members. This proposal had since been put into proper shape; the ideas of the Directors had been circulated to all States, who were also heartily in agreement with it. In the future, the Directors and the Local Boards would be able to give any advice and help necessary to the widow or dependant of a deceased member in relation to the running of the business, and possibly to the eventual disposal of the business.

The Chairman said he would like to pay tribute to the work of Mr. B. L. Warner, of Geelong, who had retired from the office of Director during the year. Mr. Warner's experience and knowledge had been of inestimable assistance, particularly to the younger members of the Board of Directors. Mr. Warner's place on the Directorate had been taken by Mr. C. C. Fewtrell, of Geelong, and the Board had been further strengthened by the appointment of Mr. J. W. Pollock, of Alexandra, as a Director.

Congratulations were offered to Mr. Norman C. Cossar, who had been appointed Chairman of Directors of The Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Company Ltd. and Chairman of the Victorian Committee of Management of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."

Finally, he would again like to express the Directors'

Thanks to the Secretary, Mr. T. G. Allen, and his staff for their wonderful work in connection with P.D.L.

As regards the accounts and balance sheet, the Treasurer (Mr. Norman Pleasance) being unable to attend, he would like to say there was nothing of outstanding importance, except that the surplus during the past year had been lowered by two factors—the expenses associated with the Pharmaceutical Association meeting and the cost of a reprint of the Articles of Association.

The Chairman said he had much pleasure in moving that the annual report, account and balance sheet for the past year be received and adopted.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Wallis, and on being put to the meeting the motion was carried unanimously.

**Election of Two Directors.**—The returning officer (Mr. V. G. Morieson) reported that the number of nominations did not exceed the number of vacancies for the Directorate, and he declared Messrs. Ernest Wharton Braithwaite and Campbell Colin Fewtrell, the persons nominated, to have been duly elected as Directors of the company for the ensuing four years.

**Auditors.**—The returning officer further declared that Messrs. Osborn, Fenwick & Co., the only persons nominated, had been duly elected as Auditors for the company for the year 1956-57.

**General.**—In reply to the Chairman, the Secretary reported that he had not received notice of any other business to be handled at this meeting.

The Chairman said it only remained for him to thank those members of the company who were present for their attendance at this meeting. Although the business was formal, it was necessary that a quorum should be present. It showed that there was some interest in the activities of P.D.L. other than when a claim was made.

The meeting closed at 9.52 a.m.

## STUDENT CONGRESS

Students from all States of the Commonwealth and from New Zealand will meet in conference at Kinglake (Victoria) in January next.

These student congresses are now a regular feature of the student calendar. They provide a wonderful opportunity for student representatives from near and far to gather for enjoyment and relaxation after the strenuous activities of the academic year.

The more serious side of congress life is not lacking, as observers at earlier conferences will note. Reports issued after each conference prove the zeal devoted to deliberations in matters important to the student point of view. At each conference office-bearers and council in particular are involved in much work. Camps are not run without a lot of organisation; nor is it possible to conduct business sessions of conference without a good deal of preparatory work. Student leaders take these matters very seriously, and as a result conferences in the past have been very successful affairs and praiseworthy from most points of view.

Apart from the friendships made, the experience gained by participants in student conferences are invaluable. Not only the students who participate but the whole movement gains. For this reason official pharmacy should take an active interest and lend support to the students from whose ranks there will emerge, without doubt, future leaders of the profession.

## A NEW TWO-PHASE ASTHMA THERAPY

with



## ISO-BRONCHISAN Double Action Tablets

Composition: Isoprenaline Sulphate, Ephedrine Hydrochlor., Theophylline.

### Directions:

1. At the first signs of an asthmatic attack place one tablet under the tongue and leave it there for exactly one minute.
2. At the end of a minute swallow the rest of the tablet with a small drink of water.

The therapeutic contents are carefully balanced so that the long-acting nucleus takes over from the outer layer of Isoprenaline Sulphate as this passes its peak.

Available from all leading wholesalers in packs of 20 and 100 tablets.

Manufactured by Siltan Ltd., Hatfield, Herts, England.  
Literature and Samples from Australasian Representative,

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Box 3122, G.P.O., Sydney, or P.O. Box 1280, Wellington, C.I.,  
New Zealand.

## CHEMIST SUPPLIES WRONG CAPSULES

### Coloured Bottle Blamed

"The Pharmaceutical Journal" for October 27 carries a report of the finding of a Pharmaceutical Service Committee in Great Britain. The inquiry disclosed that a woman had been supplied with capsules other than those ordered by the medical prescriber. The woman's husband alleged that his wife had taken one capsule on two consecutive mornings and that on both occasions she had been taken ill. On the second morning she was found practically unconscious.

On reference to the doctor it was revealed that sleeping capsules had been supplied in error.

The chemist in a letter to the Committee said that he gave his assistant the stock bottle of capsules which he himself selected, but by a mischance he could not explain the assistant took the stock bottle of capsules he was using instead of the one given to him. The chemist checked the labelling of the bottle, but because of its amber colouring did not detect the error.

The Committee found there had been a breach of the Terms of Service by the chemist and recommended that the Minister withhold the sum of £5 from his account. On consideration of the Committee's report the Executive Council decided instead that the sum of £20 be recommended.

Two outstanding  skin preparations

*showing a big margin of profit*

## **PRAGMATAR**

*for dandruff*

'Pragmatar' is highly effective in the treatment of dandruff. Fresh, pleasant-smelling

'Pragmatar' has these advantages:

- Oil-in-water base, free from grease or wax.
- Cetyl-alcohol coal-tar distillate: all the advantages of crude coal-tar but does not irritate.
- Safe for children.

**PRAGMATAR for dandruff**

**safe • effective**

in 1 oz. tubes

## **ESKAMEL**

*for acne*

Acne sufferers like using 'Eskamel'. Here are three reasons why:

- 'Eskamel' often brings improvement not in weeks or months—but in days.
- The flesh-tinted base conceals the lesions while the active ingredients are at work.
- 'Eskamel' is pleasant to use: virtually invisible when applied, easy to put on, easy to remove.

**ESKAMEL for acne**

**immediate concealment • rapid control**

In 1 oz. tubes

'Pragmatar' retails at 5/6 a tube, trade price 44/- per dozen • 'Eskamel' retails at 6/6 a tube, trade price 52/- per dozen

Buy in a £10 M. & J. Discount Parcel and get that extra 5%

Menley & James (Australia) Limited, (Incorporated in England)

Cnr. Denison & Spring Streets, N. Sydney, N.S.W.

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PREMT96A





## A Prescription for Profitable Pharmacies

*Yes, Bray & Holliday have a prescription for the planning and fitting out of profit-making pharmacies -- a prescription that contains a rare combination of ingredients.*

First, a background of experience of nearly half a century of fine store fitting.

Second, the specialised knowledge gained in the storefitting of many of Sydney's leading city and suburban pharmacies.

Third, a progressive outlook that enables planning for the needs of tomorrow—that keeps the pharmacies designed today modern for years to come.

These are some of the ingredients of the Bray & Holliday prescription—and also some of the reasons why the modernisation of the

Hallam chain of pharmacies over a period of years has been entrusted to them.

The illustration shows portion of the front of the big Hallam branch at Hornsby—one of Sydney's most outstanding pharmacies in both size and design.

*If you plan to modernise your pharmacy, either partly or completely, confer with Bray & Holliday. Their specialised knowledge will certainly help you to get best results from every pound you invest.*

## BRAY & HOLLIDAY PTY. LTD.

Enquiries are invited from chemists in New South Wales. Transportation costs prevent our carrying out modernisation of pharmacies in other States.

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for over 40 Years*

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RUSHCUTTER BAY  
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# NEW SOUTH WALES

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

## State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W. Phone BU 3092.

"Everything is worth what its purchaser will pay for it."—Pubilius Syrus

Mr. R. W. Munson has closed down his pharmacy in Miranda road, Miranda.

Mr. F. A. Hammond has disposed of his pharmacy at 775 George street, Sydney.

Mr. L. M. Carey has opened a pharmacy in Bruntnell street, Chatham, Taree.

Mr. Rex Osborne has opened a pharmacy at South West Rocks, via Kempsey.

Mr. L. F. McMullen has opened a pharmacy in Adams street, South Curl Curl.

Mr. E. H. Fawcett is in business at 541 Sydney road, Seaforth.

Mrs. D. C. Harvey has disposed of her pharmacy, 114 Stony Creek road, Beverley Hills.

Mr. M. E. McFadden is in business at 110 May road, Narraweena.

### OATLEY PHARMACIST KILLED IN NEW ZEALAND

The many friends of the late A. K. Dunsmore, of Oatley, were deeply shocked to hear of his untimely death while on holiday in New Zealand.

It is reported that a collision occurred on a road near Rotorua, Mr. Dunsmore being killed outright. Also in the car were Mrs. Dunsmore, two daughters and Mr. Dunsmore's sister, who returned to Australia on December 5.

### DENTISTS ELECT OFFICERS

The N.S.W. Branch of the Australian Dental Association has elected the following officers for 1957:—

President: Mr. R. Y. Norton.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. E. J. Gee and Mr. G. A. Lonsdale.

Treasurer: Mr. R. Setright.

Executive: Messrs. E. H. Bastian, G. E. Baulman, A. W. Bull, J. G. Fletcher, A. W. Grainger, F. E. Helmore, R. M. Kavanaugh, R. Krauss, L. E. McDermott, I. S. Noble, T. Royle-Smith and A. G. Rowell.

### NEW SOUTH WALES CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB

#### Christmas Meeting

The last meeting for 1956 was held at Cromer Country Club on December 4, results being as follows:—

#### Four Ball Best Ball

Winners: Bob Barbuto (23)-Bob Bowie (18), 49 points.  
Runners-up: Barry Jones (13)-Byron Campbell (27), 46 points.

#### Individual

"A" Grade: Brian Daly (3), 37 points.

"B" Grade: Dud Palmer (18), 35 points.

"C" Grade: Jimmy Halcrow (24), 39 points.

Following the heavy week-end rain, we were very fortunate in having a perfect day for our annual Christmas meeting. The rain improved the course immensely and made conditions ideal, as is reflected in the scores.

The Christmas dinner was held after the golf, and was accompanied by some very good entertainment.

All in all, this turned out to be a very enjoyable day for the large number of people who attended.

The next meeting will be held at the Manly Golf Club on Thursday, February 14.

### BLUE MOUNTAINS PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION

At last meeting of the Blue Mountains Pharmacists' Association at the Carrington Hotel on November 21, Mr. Buckley offered his resignation with regret, as he was leaving the district.

Mr. Porges conveyed on behalf of the Association best wishes to him and his wife, and thanked him for the work he has done on behalf of the Association during the years. As a token of the appreciation of the club, he presented Mr. Buckley with an ornamental ash tray.

Mr. Buckley thanked the Association and Mr. Porges and said farewell with regret, wishing the Association greater success.

Miss Mackay resigned from the position of Secretary, as she also expected to be leaving the district. Her resignation was accepted, and as a token of appreciation of the work she had done, on behalf of the Association, she was presented with a travelling alarm clock.

### MUNICIPAL HONOURS

Alderman Beth Carter, J.P., M.P.S., Ph.C.

Congratulations to Mrs. Beth Carter, recently elected as the first lady alderman on Ku-ring-gai Municipal Council, on which she represents Wahroonga Ward.

Mrs. Carter is well known to pharmacists as the daughter of the late Dudley Belcher and Mrs. Belcher.

Mrs. Carter's elder son, Bill, hopes to commence apprenticeship shortly, thus carrying the tradition of pharmacy into the third generation.

Mrs. Carter is the proprietress of the Bannockburn Pharmacy, at Turramurra.

#### Alderman Grahame Stewart

Congratulations to Mr. G. B. Stewart, who has been elected as an alderman on the Bankstown Municipal Council. Mr. Stewart has a pharmacy at 9 Tower street, Panania.

#### Alderman W. H. Northam

Alderman W. H. (Bill) Northam, Managing Director of Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd., has been elected to the Sydney City Council. Alderman Northam is a Civic Reformist.

### APPLICATION OF PART VI OF THE POLICE OFFENCES (AMENDMENT) ACT TO LEVORPHAN, RACEMORPHAN, LEVOMETHORPHAN AND RACEMETHORPHAN

By proclamations published in the Government Gazette of 24th April, 1952, and 5th June, 1953, respectively, Part VI of the Police Offences (Amendment) Act was applied to the undermentioned drugs:—

"Dromoran (also known as Methorphan) (3-hydroxy-N-methyl Morphinan), its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one-fifth per centum of Dromoran."

"Methorphan (3-Methoxy-N-Methylmorphinan), its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one-fifth per centum of Methorphan."

Recently it came under notice that each of these compounds could be obtained in three isomeric forms, the

for surgical  
antisepsis



Brand of ethylmethylmorphinehydrochloride

## Zephiran Tincture

Zephiran Tincture is a highly effective, quick-acting antiseptic and germicide accepted for use on intact skin. It is invaluable in the operating room as a pre-operative skin preparation. Also for the treatment of fungous infection.



Zephiran Tincture is coloured, so that, when applied to the skin, it clearly defines the outline of the operative field.



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## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

dextro-, laevo-, and racemic forms. From inquiries made it has been established that in both compounds it is the laevo and racemic forms that are addiction drugs and that in both compounds the dextro form has exhibited no addiction liability. It has therefore been decided to lift control under the Police Offences (Amendment) Act so far as the dextro isomers are concerned.

It will be seen from the attached copy of a proclamation that the previous proclamations relating to Dromoran and Methorphan are being repealed, and that Part VI of the Act is to be applied to Levorphan, Racemorphin, Levomethorphan and Racemethorphan.

It was proposed to publish this proclamation in the issue of the Government Gazette on November 30, 1956.

### POLICE OFFENCES (AMENDMENT) ACT 1908, AS AMENDED Proclamation

J. Northcott,  
Governor.

I, Sir John Northcott, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-General on the Retired List of the Australian Military Forces, Governor of the State of New South Wales and its Dependencies in the Commonwealth of Australia, with the advice of the Executive Council, do, by this my Proclamation, declare that Part VI of the Police Offences (Amendment) Act 1908, as amended, shall apply to—

Levorphan (—)—3-hydroxy-N-methylmorphinan (also known as Dromoran), its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one-fifth per centum of levorphan;

Racemorphin (±)—3-hydroxy-N-methylmorphinan, its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one-fifth per centum of racemorphin;

Levomethorphan (—)—3-methoxy-N-methylmorphinan, its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one-fifth per centum of levomethorphan.

Racemethorphan (±)—3-methoxy-N-methylmorphinan, its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one-fifth per centum of racemethorphan;

in the same manner as it applies to the drugs mentioned in paragraph (a) of sub-section (2) of section 18 of the said Act.

The following Proclamations are hereby repealed:—

(a) Proclamation published in Government Gazette No. 94 of 24th April, 1952, relating to Dromoran (also known as Methorphan) (3-hydroxy-N-methyl Morphinan), and

(b) Proclamation published in Government Gazette No. 109 of 5th June, 1953, relating to Methorphan (3-Methoxy-N-Methylmorphinan).

Signed and sealed at Sydney this seventh day of November, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-six.

By His Excellency's Command,

C. A. KELLY.

God Save the Queen.

### A.P.F. AS FORMULARY FOR N.S.W. PUBLIC HOSPITALS

The A.P.F. has been readily accepted by the N.S.W. Public Hospitals as the standard formulary.

The following letters have been selected from the many received by the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.:—

Wagga Wagga Base Hospital

"Thank you very much for sending along the two

copies of the Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary. This formulary has been accepted as the standard of this hospital, and from the reports received from the medical staff it is a welcome production."

#### Orange Base Hospital

"I thank you for your letter of 9th inst., enclosing one copy of the Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary.

The Board are very appreciative of your help in this regard, and willingly fell in with the Hospitals Commission's recommendations, the formulary being officially adopted at their meeting last night.

For the moment one copy will be sufficient for our needs, but we have noted your offer to supply further copies at cost price."

#### Tamworth Base Hospital

"Thank you very much for the complimentary copy of the Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary, which reached us yesterday.

Our Honorary Medical Staff is considering the adoption of this Formulary, and I understand that they are going to make a recommendation for its adoption to the Board at its next meeting.

As soon as this is done we will be ordering more copies from you for wards, etc."

#### C. of E. Home of Peace, Petersham

"It was a pleasure to receive copies of The Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary, with the compliments of your Society, both for Petersham and our branch hospital at Wahroonga. Thank you very much.

Matron was delighted to have the book, and it will fill a big need for her, containing as it does the most modern formulae."

#### THE DULWICH HILL & DISTRICT PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION

The following communication has been addressed to members of the Association by Mr. C. M. Audley, Hon. President:—

"Dear Member,

The Sixteenth Annual Report deals with another successful year, particularly the wonderful co-operation between our district groups, the speedy observance of Guild instructions in the alteration of prices, industrial awards and the close attention to the poison schedules.

The rostering systems and the price marking of all prescriptions are working well. The Association applied the increased Drug Tariff and Dispensing Fee when notified.

Apposition, not opposition, is the manner in which the members regard each other, and the friendly attitude of visitors at our monthly intervals suggests that newly formed district associations in Sydney are regarding the association as a big brother from whom to seek help when needed.

The year began with a visitation to Frederick Stearns (73 present)—a happy night, reviving friendships and reviewing our knowledge gained from our visitation three years ago—a friendly firm ever seeking to help pharmacy.

The debate, 'That pharmacy is maintaining its position against all competition,' was favourably commented on by a large audience. The adjudicators, Mr. Les Smith and Mr. Brian Fegent, were unable to decide between the teams, as final markings were too close for a decision.

Many films of educational value were shown by Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd. and May & Baker (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. The films of Mr. Keith Jordan's trip to England and the Continent were enjoyed.

The lecture of Mr. Les Smith, our State Guild President, on Industrial Awards was discussed at length and the new conditions noted. Of other lectures, that of Mr. Wal Pinerua was very lucid, the poison regulations being fully explained. Miss Andrea Siddons, of Yardleys, lectured and demonstrated 'The Use of Cosmetics.'

The discussion on Statutory Rules 54 and Gazette 37

No. 5

## VITAMIN E IN MEDICINE

BLOCK M. T. (316 Mt. Prospect Ave., Newark 4, N.J. (VITAMIN E IN THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Clin. Med. 60, 31-4 (1953).

Vitamin E can relieve a variety of dermatologic conditions, hitherto considered not amenable to therapy. These include: ulcerations; varicose eczema and stasis dermatitis; collagenous disorders, especially lupus erythematosus of the chronic discoid type; malignant disorders, particularly the superficial types; necrobiosis lipoidica diabetorum; and xanthomatous conditions.

Other disorders for which vitamin E therapy is helpful are: menopausal pruritus; unhealed surgical wounds and wound infections; roentgen ray burns; granulomatous tissue; the variety of conditions producing dry, scaly skin; diabetic gangrene; and leukoplakia.

It is imperative to use large doses of vitamin E, e.g. 100 mg. orally three times a day. In some cases even larger doses are needed, e.g. 600 mg. vitamin E daily orally.

KROHN B. G. (Bellflower, Calif.) and POTTENGER F. M. Jr. (Monrovia, Calif.). ALLERGIC RHINITIS: TOCOPHEROL THERAPY. Ann. Western Med. Surg. 6, 484-7 (1952).

Six cases of allergic rhinitis in which tocopherol relieved the edema and exudation are presented. The edema and exudation returned when tocopherol was withdrawn. They disappeared again when the patients resumed taking tocopherol.

All patients took a diet consisting of 4500 calories for adults, 2500 calories for children; calories were distributed as follows: 30 to 40% fat, little or no carbohydrate, balance in protein; soybean lecithin, one teaspoon with each meal; B-complex vitamin concentrate derived from rice bran, one teaspoon daily; raw liver, one tablespoon daily; and salt mixture, one to two tablespoons daily (50% of the cations being sodium). Tocopherol dosage varied from 50 to 400 mg. daily.

The diet which these six patients followed was probably important in relieving their allergy. No attempt was made to avoid any allergens to which the patients were sensitive. The diet in itself could not relieve their allergies, but it may have helped to relieve the allergic rhinitis with the tocopherol therapy where Dam and Glaser failed.

It is supposed that vitamin E relieves this allergic rhinitis because it is one of several factors that promote normal lipide and water metabolism.

Inserted in the interests of Pharmacists by the manufacturers of Co-Pherol-E Capsules:

PRO-VITA PRODUCTS PTY. LTD.,

422 Collins Street, Melbourne.



NOW THERE ARE TWO !!

*Introducing . . .*



## CALURGY CREAM

Antihistamine (Antazoline Hydrochloride) and Calamine, a soothing cream which relieves the itching of SUNBURN, INSECT BITES, STINGS, HIVES, NAPKIN RASH and simple skin irritations.

**Cost 32/- per dozen**  
**Retails 4/6 each**

Packed in an attractive counter unit of  
one dozen tubes.

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## CALURGY LOTION

In the popular Counter Unit of  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  Dozen at 30/- dozen.  
**Retail 4/6.**

Products of the  
**Associated Drug Companies of Aust. Pty. Ltd.**

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Distributors:

The Wholesale Drug Co. Ltd., Sydney.  
Sigma Co. Ltd., Melbourne.  
Queensland Druggists Ltd., Brisbane.  
Rumbles Ltd., Perth.  
Southern Drug Co. Ltd., Adelaide.

### NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

re N.H.S. showed that our members understand the requirements of the department.

We congratulate our member Mr. Ken Cartwright on his appointment to the State Branch Committee of the Guild.

In conclusion, our thanks to Mr. Les Smith and Mr. Brian Fegent for official visits and for kindnesses shown, to Mr. Wal Pinerua, and to the wholesale houses for their help.

Continued thanks to our officers, Morry Dodds, Hon. Treasurer, and Ron. O'Keefe, Hon. Secretary, and the Committee, Noel Bridgefoot, Ernie Palmer, Tony Cordato, Ted Audley, Sid Dawson, Tony Currie and Lisle Fraser."

### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEWCASTLE AND HUNTER VALLEY PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION

The Association's 1956 annual meeting was held on November 13, at 8 p.m., in Winn's Shortland Hall.

The meeting was very well attended, seventy-eight members being present, including:—D. Cruickshank, Newcastle; Dennis Scott, Newcastle; N. A. Lewis, Belmont; M. K. Morris, Bar Beavel; R. H. Turner, Cessnock; N. Hibbard, Cessnock; A. J. Endersmy, Cessnock; L. H. Evans, Cessnock; Harold Menson, North Lambton; Tom Blaxden, Broadmeadow; Ron Rammell, Mereweather; C. L. McGeady, Mayfield; R. A. Flanagan, Mayfield; P. R. Brake, Mereweather; G. Stefanoff, Newcastle; Neil Smith, New Lambton; J. P. Matthews, Wallsend; F. Brisk, Northern N.S.W.; A. R. Hay, Adamstown; Graham Dunkley, Maitland; Warren Howard, Maitland; D. M. Harris, Newcastle; R. C. Donald, S. Abrahams, Waratah; F. Attwooll, Windale; W. H. Leahy, Maitland; K. Tubman, Maitland; D. R. Wellis, Mayfield; S. Wyllie, East Maitland; Jim Allanson, Adamstown; J. H. McCotter, New Lambton; H. B. Osborne, Jesmond; R. O. Ryan, Newcastle; W. L. Palmer, Hamilton; R. L. Peate, Newcastle; P. F. Wallis, Maitland; R. R. Wallis, Maitland; A. Sinclair, Mayfield; J. David, Cardiff; D. B. Draffin, Stackton; A. J. DeFina, Waratah; J. J. Trusscott, Waratah; B. Callen, Carrington; Henry A. Wallace, Newcastle; Samuel B. Morris, The Junction; V. C. Norris, Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd.; V. Giles, Mayfield; W. B. Lees, Teralba; F. Morley, Toronto; C. Bridges, Shortland; D. Smith, Mayfield; G. R. Hielscher, Kahlbah; J. Borthwick, Adamstown; C. A. Israel, Speers Point; J. Hissey, Newcastle; R. E. Thompson, Mereweather; C. N. Scobie, New Lambton; F. E. Bignell, Charlestown; W. H. Fallon, Newcastle; Misses Susan Menson, North Lambton; Beverley Jurd, Newcastle; Barbara Thompson, New Lambton; Marcia Harris, Audley; Marilyn Russell, Mereweather.

Representatives from Sydney were:—Mr. Leslie W. Smith (State President, F.P.S. Guild), Mr. B. G. Fegent (President Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.), and Mr. A. E. Conolly, Secretary.

Opening the meeting, the President (Mr. Neville Lewis) commented upon the excellent attendance. He welcomed Messrs. Smith, Fegent and Conolly, also Mr. Ken Mulholland (Newcastle Association for Crippled Children).

Mr. Sam Morris read a telegram from Mr. Eric Scott, Guild Federal President, who could not attend, due to extreme pressure of work at headquarters.

**President's Annual Report.**—Mr. Lewis then presented his annual report, adding that throughout the year the Guild and Society executives had gone out of their way to assist the zone association in every possible avenue of endeavour.

Mr. Conolly moved the adoption of the annual report, stressing the now highly organised condition of the zone, due to the zealous efficiency of the President, Mr. Neville Lewis; the Secretary, Mr. Dennis Scott;

the Treasurer, Mr. Mark Morris; not forgetting the publicity officer, Mr. Samuel Morris. It was a pleasure to attend a zone meeting at Newcastle, where one experienced the stimulation of original thought. Mr. Tony DeFina seconded the motion, which was carried, nem con.

**Treasurer's Report.**—Mr. Mark Morris presented his report. Mr. Sam Morris foreshadowed a motion to increase the Zone subscription to two guineas.

**Assistance for Crippled Children.**—Mr. Mark Morris then presented a cheque for £207/15/9, proceeds of annual ball, to Mr. Mulholland, President of the Newcastle Crippled Children's Association.

Mr. Mulholland accepted this fine donation from the N.H.V.P.A., saying he vastly appreciated the solid support which the Association received each year.

**Election of Office-bearers.**—

**Zone President:** Mr. Lewis nominated Mr. Neil Smith, of New Lambton, for the office of President. Seconded Mr. Wallace. There being no further nominations, Mr. Smith was declared duly elected. (Applause.)

**Vice-President:** Mr. Lewis was elected as Vice-President.

**Secretary:** Mr. Harold Menson, of North Lambton, was elected as Zone Secretary.

**Treasurer:** Mr. Mark Morris was re-elected.

**Publicity Officer:** Mr. Sam Morris.

**Social Executive:** The four executive officers plus those co-opted from time to time.

**Addresses by Mr. Fegent and Mr. Smith.**—The Chairman then called on Mr. Fegent to "say a few words." Mr. Fegent said he was pleased to announce that Dr. S. E. Wright had been appointed Associate Professor of Pharmacy in the University of Sydney.

Another event of importance was that the Hospitals Commission had recommended the adoption of the A.P.F. by public hospitals as their "pharmacopoeia." The Society had posted to every public hospital in N.S.W. a copy of the A.P.F. gratis; further copies available at cost price.

Mr. Smith congratulated Mr. Neil Smith upon his election as President. He had now become the Zone leader in the Newcastle and Hunter Valley.

Mr. Harry Wallace moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Fegent and Mr. Smith. These visits were vital to the Association; they helped to unify pharmaceutical thought in the area.

Mr. Dave Draffin supported the vote of thanks. The time and energy devoted by the leaders in official pharmacy was an object lesson to all.

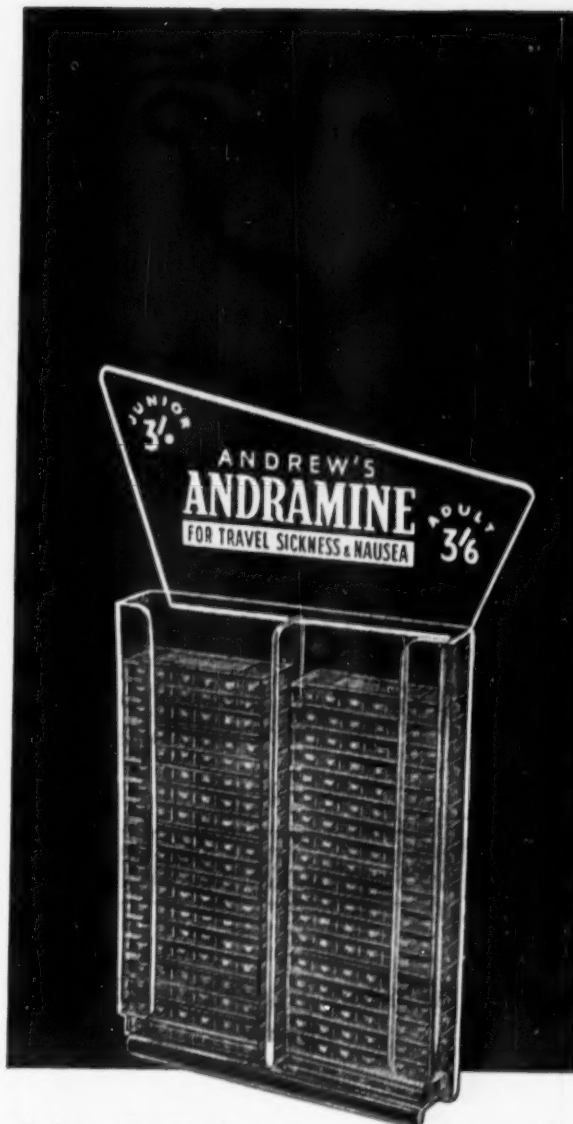
**Annual Subscription.**—The proposal submitted by Mr. Sam Morris that the annual subscription be fixed at £2/2/- was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then closed the meeting, and all present repaired to the main body of Shortland Hall, where they partook of a bountiful supper.

**STERLING DRUG INCORPORATED CHIEF IN SYDNEY**

**Mr. James Hill Host to Guild and Society Mutual Relationship Stressed**

Mr. James Hill, Jnr., Chairman of the Board of Sterling Drug Inc., was host at a dinner at the Hotel Australia, Sydney, on November 16. The guests included the Federal President of the Guild, Mr. Eric Scott; the President, Mr. L. W. Smith, and members of the New South Wales Guild State Branch Committee; the President, Mr. B. G. Fegent, and members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales; the Federal Director of the Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat, Mr. Keith Attiwill; senior executives of Frederick Stearns and Company. Mr. Noel Leggatt, General Manager of Frederick Stearns and Company, welcomed the guests, and said that, at Mr. Hill's request, the speeches were to be as informal as



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SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

possible. He invited Mr. Scott, Mr. Smith and Mr. Fegent to speak.

Mr. Scott said: "Mr. Chairman, I do feel pleased and privileged to be here tonight at the kind invitation of Mr. Leggatt to meet again Mr. James Hill. It is some five years since I first met Mr. Hill in New York, and I have very vivid recollections of the lunch we had, and the stimulating atmosphere that prevailed. These top executives of American industry are almost legendary figures to us, and after meeting them I always go away with an awful sense of inferiority, seeing my shortcomings against such a background.

"The name of Frederick Stearns evokes nostalgic memories to men of my vintage, and while only the name remains of that little family kingdom, the spirit and humanity that they demonstrated in their dealings with chemists has persisted through into the new order, and the old policy (probably brought up to date in a more realistic manner) is still being carried on.

"In these days of exciting living when friends of today become the enemies of tomorrow, it is comforting to feel some reliability and some security in old promises and old friends. During the years of the Guild's growth, it was inevitable that some differences would occur, and they have. But surely this is no reason to disrupt an old and valued association that is still a hallmark of chemist only partnership? I look forward to the future relationship of Stearns and the Guild with an optimistic mind, knowing the great help each can be to the other, and the real and solid advantages to be gained by a closer union of the two bodies."

### N.S.W. Tributes to Stearns

Mr. Smith paid a tribute to Frederick Stearns and Company, and referred to the hospitality Mrs. Smith and he had received from the organisation when they were visiting the United States. In a young, growing and developing country like Australia, he continued, nothing but good must come from visits by top ranking executives such as Mr. Hill.

"I recall as an apprentice," said Mr. Smith, "having a Nyal primer, a little book, put into my hands, and I was told to digest it. It set out the approach to the customer as seen by an experienced firm. That is my first recollection of Frederick Stearns and Company. I record on behalf of the chemists of New South Wales our deep obligation to the firm—there is no doubt about the money that the firm has been instrumental in putting into the chemists' pockets through shop planning, front window and interior planning, as supplied by Frederick Stearns and Company to any chemist in Australia."

Mr. Fegent said that he valued the privilege of meeting Mr. Hill, the head of the parent company. He referred to the unflinching help given to the Pharmaceutical Society by Frederick Stearns and Company, in such matters as assistance in respect of the education of the young pharmacist on the setting up and lay-out of a pharmacy and the general principles of merchandising.

"That is a basic part of the training of a pharmacist. I would like to say how deeply appreciative I am of the help I have received from Frederick Stearns," Mr. Fegent added.

Mr. Leggatt invited Mr. Hill to say a few words about pharmacy in other parts of the world, after which those present could ask any questions in an informal atmosphere.

### Response by Mr. Hill

Setting a note of informality, Mr. Hill began: "I'm awful glad to be here." Modestly brushing aside the references to his status among the top businessmen of the United States, Mr. Hill said: "Most of the big

executives come from very low down—I came from a farm in Kentucky. I finished up in the Income Tax Department and then in this company and then finally at the top."

Referring to the company's success in Australia, and its plans for expansion, Mr. Hill said: "We hope our co-operation will pay off to you, and pay off to us. If you retail chemists can sell products, then we can sell them to you. Anything we can do to help the chemist to sell more, and have a better pharmacy, and know better how to merchandise all his products (not just ours), will be done, because if you don't make money, we don't make money. Our annual business has grown tremendously in Australia in the last four or five years. It is a pleasure to come here and see how things have grown. We look forward to a continuance of our happy relationships. (Applause.)

Then for an hour Mr. Hill played an enjoyable and profitable game of question and answer with his guests. Quite a number of the questions asked had a bearing upon the development of the supermarket in the United States and elsewhere.

Mr. Hill referred to the set-up of the supermarket, and said "No salesman in the world is as good as a supermarket!" Developing his ideas in reply to other questions, Mr. Hill thought that the chemist should adopt the principles of self service in his pharmacy, so that every time a person came in with a prescription he or she would be exposed to the dozens of other items that the chemist wanted to sell. He advised the chemist near a supermarket or self-service store to meet their challenge by setting up his pharmacy to merchandise products which were competitive with these rival retail outlets.

Mr. Hill's stimulating address was both an encouragement and a warning to retail pharmacy to keep up with the times.—K.A.

## PHARMACY BOARD

### Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 52 Bridge street, Sydney, on November 13, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. J. Townley (President) and Messrs. Dempster, Thomas, Gostelow, Simpson and Cartwright.

**Inspector's Reports.**—One prosecution was authorised.

**Result of Prosecution.**—For selling a restricted drug (Benzadrine) without the authority of a prescription, a King's Cross chemist was fined a total of £17.

**Applications for Registration** were approved as follows:—

(a) Having Passed Qualifying Examination: Denis Clive Green, Jean Kinnear Johnson, Janice Lillian Rolland, James Dean Watson, Austin Thomas Sheath and Ian David Craig.

(b) By Reciprocal Agreement: William Harvey Hooper (from Victoria) and Brian James Rodley (from New Zealand).

**Names Restored to Register.**—Annette Claire Fleming and William Stewart Green.

**Certificates of Identity** were issued to the following:—Anne Monica Studdert (to Great Britain), Colin Pollock (to Great Britain), Eva Grönsfeld (to Great Britain), James Dean Watson (to New Zealand), Mary Ruth Barnett (to Queensland), Ivan John Gunning (to Queensland), Graham Albert Watson Laver (to Tasmania), Lorraine Ireland (to Victoria), Judith Nola Hodgson (to Victoria) and Judith Nola Hodgson (to South Australia).

**Leaving Certificates Accepted.**—4.

**Registration of Indentures.**—Registrations comprised 3 new indentures, 5 transfers and 1 cancellation.

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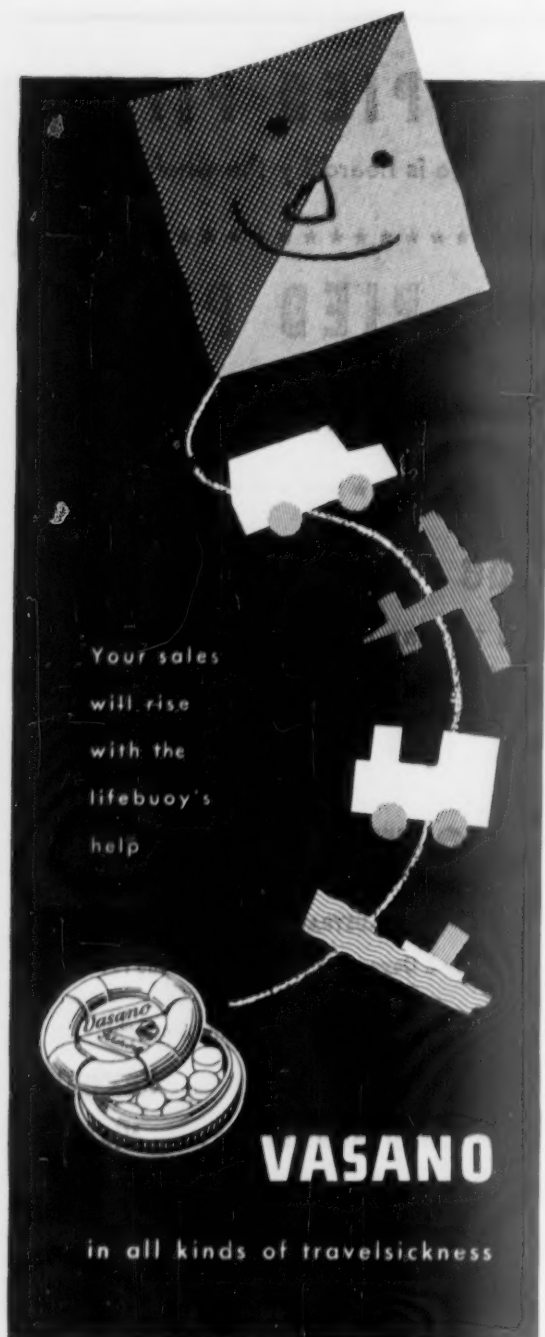
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## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

**Poisons Act.**—The following deaths from poisons had been reported since last meeting, viz.: Arsenic 1, Barbiturates 5.

**Correspondence.**—Invitation from the Association of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists to attend their Annual Christmas Party was noted.

**From Under Secretary, re Conference of State Health Ministers.**—Noted.

### THE GUILD

**S.B.C.  
Meeting**

The State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at "Science House," 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on November 8, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), R. W. Feller, K. W. Jordan, R. S. Leece, K. A. Cartwright, J. N. Young, C. D. Bradford and K. E. Thomas.

**Metropolitan Zone Meetings.**—Reporting on the meeting at North Shore on October 26, Mr. Leece said the meeting had been well attended. He had opened the meeting, and then Mr. Thomas addressed the meeting on zoning.

Mr. Brian Fegent gave credit for forming the zone to the Guild.

Mr. John Austin, of Lane Cove, was elected Zone President, Mr. Ken Anderson Vice-President, Mr. John Fegent Secretary, and Mr. Croker Treasurer.

A motion was duly carried that a zone be formed.

Mr. W. Lawson and Mr. Middleton had been included in the zone.

The annual subscription was fixed at £2/2/-, and the meeting closed with supper.

Mr. Leece expressed the opinion that the zone would be an enthusiastic one. Mr. Jordan endorsed these remarks. Those present felt that if they got together uniformity of pricing could be obtained.

**Reports by Mr. Coad on Zone Formation.**—Mr. Smith said the reports showed the necessity for carrying out this type of work. It must be kept up for the general benefit of members, as it was definitely a forward step.

Mr. Jordan said that Mr. Coad was doing a good job. He thought that on occasions where trouble was encountered matters should be followed up by a committeeman.

Regarding the actual formation of zones following Mr. Coad's visits, Mr. Leece suggested that a secretary should be selected in each case.

It was decided to publish in the Bulletin reference to the formation of zones, with the inquiry "What are you doing in your area to form a zone?"

**Country Visits, 1956.**—Visits were paid to Wagga Wagga (on October 21) and to Orange (on November 11).

**Guild Guide to the Poisons Schedules.**—Publication of Corrigenda and Addenda.

It was decided that a suitable layout be adopted for publication showing the Corrigenda and Addenda separately.

Mr. Feller said that with cautionary drugs the name and address of the vendor must be shown, but this had been omitted in the book.

**Federal Council Meeting.**—Mr. Smith reported that the proposed amendments to the Constitution regarding the Executive had been passed by the Federal Council and accepted by the Registrar of the Arbitration Court.

The members of the State Branch Committee congratulated Mr. Smith on his election as a member of the Federal Executive—Vice-President.

It was reported that the South Australian remit concerning the radius within which "Ipana" is Chemist-Only was carried, but it referred to South Australia only.

The Guild could now fine a member £100 for neglect or refusal to carry out a direction of the State Branch Committee.

Mr. Feller said the Federal Council had decided to publish a list of the brands upon which the Government fixed the basic prices for certain P.M.S. ready prepared items.

Reports of Sub-committees were dealt with as follows:—

(a) Trade and Commerce, Planning and Publicity.—Meeting held 5/11/56.

Appropos the report, Mr. Jordan, the new Chairman of the Trade and Commerce Sub-committee, said that he had taken up with D.H.A. the matter of packing Seidlitz Powders.

Concerning Histofax, the B.W. & Co. Bulletin notified reduced prices as from November 1, but this Bulletin did not reach Guild members until November 5. He had phoned Mr. Helman, who agreed that the reduced retail price should not come into effect until December 17. The reduced wholesale price would come into force immediately. This information would be conveyed to members.

Mr. Feller suggested that the State Branch Committee should have a forum meeting, say bi-monthly.—It was decided that the Executive should examine the possibility of holding a forum meeting of the State Branch Committee every two months.

(b) Pricing.—Meetings held on October 26 and 29.

Mr. Thomas referred to covers for the price lists. Simmons Ltd. wanted to sell covers to members. Referred to the Pricing Sub-committee for investigation.

With reference to Retail Price List for Queensland and Western Australia, Mr. Thomas said that in the new Retail List for N.S.W. the poisons had been marked. Therefore, if standing type was used to print the Queensland and Western Australia list it would prove more costly.

**Sulphur Sub.**—Mr. Thomas said the retail price of Sulphur Sub. would now be 2/- following the application of sales tax to the packed item.

**Thermos Flasks and Sparklet Bulbs.**—The Trade and Commerce Sub-Committee was requested to look into the correct prices for Thermos Flasks and Sparklet Bulbs.

**Secretary's Holidays.**—The Secretary was authorised to begin his holidays on November 12, as arranged with the President.

**General.**—Mr. Smith referred to the action of the P.A.T.A. in forwarding letters to the department stores. Other P.A.T.A. matters also required attention.

It was decided to refer the various matters pertaining to the P.A.T.A. to the executive for attention.

**New Members Elected.**—Donald George Anderson, Revesby; Francis Edmund Bignell, Charlestown; Mrs. Margaret Alayne Elizabeth Davis, Chester Hill; James D. Gerondis, Bondi Junction; Vincent Norman Gray, Jerilderie; Thomas Edward Hanley, Mortdale Heights; Peter Raymond Kerr, Appin; Miss Vasilia Margetis, Waverley; Saxon Sorensen, Hurstville; Arnold John Turner, Katoomba; Stewart Charles Ward, Parramatta.

**Reinstatement.**—Max William Owens, Lidcombe.

**Granddaughter for Mr. Jordan.**—Mr. Jordan received the congratulations of his colleagues upon the birth of a granddaughter.

The meeting terminated at 11.6 p.m.

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# VICTORIA

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

## State News

Members in Victoria desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Editor (FJ 5161).

Mr. Donald R. Mellor, who left for an overseas trip some time ago, is now working as dispenser on the s.s. "Orsova."

Miss Mary K. Stuart, who has been overseas, mostly in London, for the past five years, returned to Melbourne in time for the Olympic Games. While abroad Miss Stuart was actively engaged in pharmacy for a considerable part of the time, and now that she is back intends to take up relieving work.

Mr. A. G. Davis, a past President of the Pharmaceutical Society, returned to Melbourne during the month after being abroad for several months. Mr. Davis was given a welcome at the December meeting of the Council. Members of the Council and their wives entertained Mr. and Mrs. Davis at dinner at Hosie's Hotel on December 17.

### Business Changes

Mr. T. V. Payne has moved from 225 to 252 Toorak road, Hartwell.

Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Hartley are now in partnership at their pharmacy at Warragul.

Mr. F. Raven has accepted a position as manager of Mr. A. R. Osborne's pharmacy at Reservoir.

Miss B. Wood is now on the staff of Beachams pharmacies, Melbourne.

New pharmacies have been opened at the addresses indicated:

Mr. N. G. Davies, Snell Grove, Oak Parl.

Miss A. E. Steinberg, 231 Lygon street, Carlton.

Mr. C. Victor, 91 Holmes street, East Brunswick.

Mr. J. S. Thomas, 424 Huntingdale road, Ashwood. (Formerly 6a Bay View road, South Jordanville).

The following pharmacy has changed hands:—

Mr. A. A. Cooper purchased from Mr. J. F. Hiscock, Cobden.

Mr. A. C. Saunders has purchased Dawson's pharmacy at Sorrento, where he will be in charge. Mrs. Saunders will manage the pharmacy at Bonbeach.

### MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS: DECEMBER LIST

Manager or Reliever	Pharmacy
Miss V. Adamson	Miss M. Rollinson, Romsey
	Mr. R. J. McDonald, Heathcote
	Mrs. H. E. Hawkins, Nth. Balwyn
Mr. J. S. Baker	Mr. B. D. O'Donnell, Reservoir
	Mr. W. L. Hilyard, Collingwood
Mr. A. J. Bromley	Mr. G. B. Campbell, Mt. Waverley
Mr. K. R. Brown	Mr. S. W. Burge, Regent
Miss B. E. Burge	Mr. A. H. Mansell, Glenferrie
Mr. J. G. Bloore	Mr. I. L. M. Atkins, Nth. Carlton
Mr. A. F. Cunningham	Mr. P. Genery, Hampton
	Moorhead's Pharmacy, N. Melb.
Mr. J. A. Goodridge	Mr. N. D. Myers, Thornbury
Mr. J. Noonan	Mr. E. N. Starr, Malvern
Mr. B. E. Nunn	Master's Pharmacy, Castlemaine
	Estate late W. Ashdale-Smith, Bairnsdale
Miss J. Rogers	Mr. C. H. Mansell, Glenferrie
Mr. A. G. Westlake	Mr. M. S. Efron, Elsternwick
Miss E. Whittaker	Mr. G. E. Walker, Boort

## INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

Results of Pharmacy Board of Victoria Intermediate Examination in November-December, 1956, were:—

**Passed:** D. W. Alexander, Miss P. F. Anchen, P. Beaumont, A. Benporath, J. G. Bohn, J. S. Boness, Miss R. Burns, R. S. Callister, D. B. Carter.

Miss P. P. Chandler, Miss M. F. Chapman, G. Clark, Miss M. A. Conway, Miss M. J. Coombe, H. T. H. Creswell, R. J. Dean, Miss J. E. Dickens, Miss R. W. Dillow.

Miss J. R. Fewtrell, Miss I. R. Fink, Miss J. M. Flett, K. W. Forbes, Miss M. F. Frewin, J. I. P. Gardiner, L. A. F. Grant, L. Hain, Miss M. H. Hays.

Miss D. J. Hiatt, Miss J. M. Hitchen, Miss G. J. Hobbey, Miss J. M. Hoggart, Miss N. M. Hunter, K. C. Khoo, E. Lindell, D. W. McDonald.

Miss H. McLean, Miss J. M. Manning, Miss J. Manning, E. Marcou, P. I. P. Meredith, Miss R. Mitton, Miss J. Nickell, B. R. O'Toole.

G. G. Pagliaro, D. M. Parish, Miss M. H. Pincus, A. S. Pisasale, I. H. Pitman, J. C. Poxon, B. S. Prichard, D. Prinz.

Miss P. A. Pusterla, Miss E. J. Rayner, Miss D. K. Rea, Miss B. J. Rooney, K. J. Rosengarten, B. L. Rule, A. Sibel.

Miss I. A. Simmons, P. D. Simmons, W. G. Smith, H. G. Spiers, A. J. Struth, D. J. Stykes, D. H. Swain, Miss N. N. Tynan, J. K. Waring, N. E. C. Williams, Miss P. Wong.

**Partial Passes:** The following candidates are eligible to sit for the subjects indicated at a subsequent examination:—

**Inorganic Chemistry:** Candidates Nos. 4 and 54.

**Organic Chemistry:** Candidates Nos. 8, 32, 40, 41, 42, 51, 61, 76, 80, 86, 95, 96, 114, 129, 134, 136, 141, 144, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 162.

**Inorganic and Organic Chemistry:** Candidates Nos. 3, 12, 36, 43, 57, 67, 72, 78, 81, 94, 107, 109, 113, 116, 126, 138.

**Organic Chemistry and Materia Medica:** Candidates Nos. 27, 44, 64, 69, 103, 125.

**Botany:** Candidate No. 46.

**Organic Chemistry and Botany:** Candidates Nos. 55, 59.

**Materia Medica and Botany:** Candidate No. 70.

**Materia Medica:** Candidate No. 90.

**Pharmaceutics:** Candidate No. 159.

## THE XVIIth OLYMPIAD

Melbourne was stirred to a great pitch of excitement during the Olympic Games period, November 22 to December 8, when the city was invaded by tens of thousands of visitors to the Olympic Games.

No previous event has produced an atmosphere equaling this in courtesy, cordiality and good will.

Interstate and international barriers appeared to have disappeared, and almost without exception good will prevailed.

The multitudes at all times were well conducted and observed a standard of behaviour which lifted it high above normal.

All interest was in the Games, and it will never be known how many pharmaceutical chemists were included among the visitors. Visitors to the College of Pharmacy included a Mr. G. W. Thomas, from Hamp-



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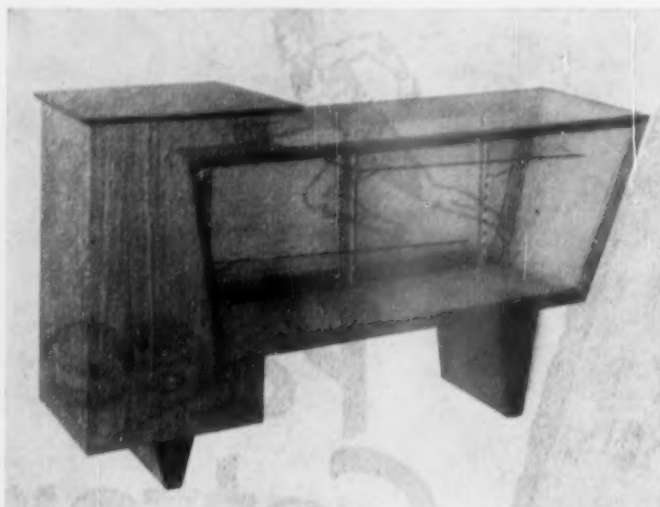
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#### STUDENTS AID BUILDING FUND

Representatives of the Victorian Pharmacy Students' Association presented a cheque for £739 to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society for the Victorian College of Pharmacy War Memorial Building Fund. In the picture Miss Judith Manning is handing the cheque to Mr. Eric Scott, President of the Society. Looking on are Mr. Knight (left) and Mr. Hayden Savage, President of the S.R.C.

stead, England, who was received by the President of the Board and President of the Society. Mr. Thomas was particularly interested in seeing Victorian pharmacies, but his stay in Melbourne was unfortunately very short, and he returned to his homeland before the finish of the Games.

A number of visiting chemists from New Zealand also made contact with pharmaceutical organisations in Melbourne. Among the interesting visitors from other countries were members of the pharmaceutical profession from Japan and Mons. L. M. Mouren, a French pharmacist, who qualified in Paris and is now conducting a pharmacy at Miaméy, in Nigeria, 1000 kilometres inland from the sea. All of these visitors evinced great interest in pharmacy in this country.

#### M.C.G. Transformed

The main stadium, where the principal athletic events of the Melbourne Olympic Games were contested, is ordinarily the mecca of cricket in summer and of football in winter. Nearly 12 months were required to rebuild some of the grandstands and increase the total accommodation. An attendance of more than 115,000 at the grand final match of the Victorian Football League competition in August provided an excellent rehearsal of what was to come, and pointed some useful lessons to the ground management.

Pictures taken on the day of the opening of the Olympic Games on November 22 give a general impression of the setting and the facilities; but no picture could hope to capture the blaze of colour, the blending of spectacle with solemnity, and the general atmosphere of vitality that were the strongest impressions carried away by those who were fortunate enough to be participants, even as spectators, in this greatest sporting festival of modern times.

A new velodrome was built for the cycling, in which the Australian pair won the Gold Medal in the tandem event; a reconstructed sports ground was available for the hockey and Soccer matches, and will be a useful legacy for amateur athletic sports.

#### Swimming

A magnificent structure, unique in design, was built at a cost of £500,000 to house the swimming and diving pools. It was the scene of some of Australia's greatest triumphs at the Melbourne Olympic Games. Seven of Australia's score of 13 Gold Medals, as well as Silver and Bronze Medals, were won there. Accommodation being limited to 5500 people, seats in the swimming stadium were highly prized, and "scalpers" obtained as much as £25 for a single seat. Excitement reached fever heat in the final of the men's 1500 metres free style event, as three swimmers contended for the lead with never more than a few feet between them. The applause was deafening as Murray Rose, Australia's 17-year-old wonder swimmer, touched ahead of his nearest rivals, representing Japan and U.S.A. in that order, to win his third Gold Medal. Jon Henricks, Lorraine Crapp, Dawn Fraser and David Thiele were other winners of Gold Medals for swimming, whose names will go down with those of Betty Cuthbert, Shirley Strickland, John Landy and Hector Hogan amongst our representatives as having given of their best and earned their place in Australia's roll of honour in the sporting world.

#### ADDITIONS TO THE REGISTER OF PROPRIETARY MEDICINES

The following additions to the Register of Proprietary Medicines are published in the Government Gazette dated December 5, 1956, in accordance with the provisions of the Health (Proprietary Medicines) Act 1942, Section 8:—

Distinctive Name of Proprietary Medicine	Serial Number	Date of Registration
Amechol Ampoules	5674	21/11/56
Antiseptic Salve	5628	21/11/56
Aronson's Corn Cure	5690	21/11/56
Aronson's Cough Mixture	5691	21/11/56
Aronson's Healing Salve	5692	21/11/56
Asphamen Tablets	5563	21/11/56
Atarax Tablets, 10 mg.	5717	21/11/56
Atarax Tablets, 25 mg.	5716	21/11/56
Babzone Powder	5687	21/11/56
Bidomak Phosphated Mineral Tonic	5582	21/11/56
Bidomak Vitomised Mineral Tonic	5583	21/11/56
Birmingham's Asmarine	5621	21/11/56
Bonomin	5666	21/11/56
Bouchard's Hair Lotion	5622	21/11/56
Bourdic's Liniment	5614	21/11/56
British Grass Pollen	5682	21/11/56
Broncalin	5629	21/11/56
Broncalin Junior	5630	21/11/56
Bronztan	5714	21/11/56
Buckley's A.P.C. Mixture	5656	21/11/56
Buckley's Children's Cough Mixture	5657	21/11/56
Cardoserpin Tablets	5568	21/11/56
Catarrhol	5623	21/11/56
Cathomycin Capsules	5712	21/11/56
Cellulone Tablets	5601	21/11/56
Cornsgo	5608	21/11/56

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## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

### EXTRAORDINARY ELECTION 1957

I hereby give notice, in accordance with the Articles of Association of the above Society, that I will proceed to an Election on the fourth day of March, 1957, to fill the extraordinary vacancy on the Council caused by the resignation of VIVIAN GEORGE MORIESON, for the unexpired portion of his term of office, namely, until March, 1958.

Nomination papers of candidates must be lodged or delivered by post at the office of the Society, 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne, before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, February 11, 1957, the date fixed for nomination.

In the event of more than one candidate being nominated, a poll will be taken on the 4th day of March, 1957.

J. I. RICHARDS,  
Returning Officer.

Melbourne,  
December 5, 1956.

## VICTORIA—Continued

Distinctive Name of Proprietary Medicine	Serial Number	Date of Registration
Covatix Tablets	5588	21/11/56
Cremorin	5611	21/11/56
Dacortin Tablets	5602	21/11/56
Dacortisal Tablets	5603	21/11/56
D.D.D. Prescription	5612	21/11/56
Deeble's Pain-Ease	5702	21/11/56
Denny & Day's Antiseptic Gargle	5631	21/11/56
Denny & Day's Diarrhoea Mix- ture	5632	21/11/56
Denny & Day's Menthol Em- brocation	5633	21/11/56
Diandrone	5675	21/11/56
Dicoumarin—Organon Tablets	5676	21/11/56
Dimidettes	5557	21/11/56
Diphebutol "Leo"	5574	21/11/56
Distaquaine V Tablets	5607	21/11/56
Doca Ampoules	5667	21/11/56
Dormival	5640	21/11/56
Dr. Scholl's Foot Powder	5638	21/11/56
Duracal-F (with Fluorine) Tab- lets	5597	21/11/56
Duracal Tablets	5598	21/11/56
Efcortelan Eye Ointment, 2½%	5694	21/11/56
Efcortelan Intra-Articular Injec- tion	5695	21/11/56
Efcortelan Skin Ointment No. 1 (Topical)	5696	21/11/56
Efcortelan Skin Ointment No. 2	5697	21/11/56
Efcortelan Sterile Solution	5698	21/11/56
Egosol BS	5685	21/11/56
Ego Medicated Hair Shampoo	5666	21/11/56
Egosol R	5686	21/11/56
Erythrocine Stearate Oral Sus- pension Pediatric	5671	21/11/56
Felicur	5569	21/11/56
Ferro-Bran Sed Tablets	5564	21/11/56
Ferrose	5669	21/11/56
Ferrose Elixir	5670	21/11/56
Flu Mixture	5658	21/11/56
Furadantin Tablets	5584	21/11/56
Gastro-Tabs. Fort	5590	21/11/56
Glucona	5581	21/11/56
Green Label Pills	5580	21/11/56
Honey Cough and Bronchitis Mixture	5659	21/11/56
Hopcroft's Flu-Go	5615	21/11/56
Iso Calcium and Iron Tonic Mix- ture	5593	21/11/56
Iso Germicidal Skin Cream	5594	21/11/56
Iso Lotion	5595	21/11/56
Keogh's Cough Mixture	5701	21/11/56
Kidney & Bladder Pills	5624	21/11/56
Kidney Pills	5651	21/11/56
Kolantyl Gel	5720	21/11/56
Kolantyl Tablets	5719	21/11/56
Lacal	5652	21/11/56
Ligmolliene Ointment	5558	21/11/56
Little Liver Tablets	5653	21/11/56
Lobeline Hydrochloride Martin- dale	5677	21/11/56
Lucozade	5567	21/11/56
Magic Tabs.	5585	21/11/56
Markov's Pile Tabs.	5700	21/11/56
Masse Nipple Cream	5689	21/11/56
Menformon Suppositories	5678	21/11/56
Menthorub	5625	21/11/56
Mephobarbital	5645	21/11/56
Merbentyl Syrup	5723	21/11/56
Merbentyl Tablets	5724	21/11/56
Merbentyl with Phenobarbi- tone Syrup	5721	21/11/56
Merbentyl with Phenobarbi- tone Tablets	5722	21/11/56

Distinctive Name of Proprietary Medicine	Serial Number	Date of Registration
Methionine	5646	21/11/56
Mevasine Tablets	5713	21/11/56
Murex Eye Lotion	5616	21/11/56
N.A.I. Diet Tablets	5703	21/11/56
N.A.I. Linctus	5704	21/11/56
Nasorax	5565	21/11/56
Nembutal Ampoules	5647	21/11/56
Nembutal and Belladonna Cap- sules	5672	21/11/56
Neobacrin Ointment	5649	21/11/56
Neurophen Tablets	5626	21/11/56
Nyal Calcium Gluconate Tab- lets	5579	21/11/56
Nyal Decongestant Children's Cough Elixir	5575	21/11/56
Nyal Germicidal Soapless Shampoo	5573	21/11/56
Nyal Pediatric Nasal Spray	5577	21/11/56
Nyal Piperazine Worm Tablets	5726	21/11/56
Old Time Corn Cure	5617	21/11/56
Orocin-V Tablets	5610	21/11/56
Orolingus	5560	21/11/56
Panadol Tablets, Stearns	5705	21/11/56
Paracodin Tablets	5572	21/11/56
Penta-Vite Concentrate	5604	21/11/56
Penta-Vite Infant Formula	5605	21/11/56
Pethidine Hydrochloride B.P., 100 mg., with Hyoscine Hydro- bromide B.P., gr. 1/150	5681	21/11/56
Phemycete	5641	21/11/56
Phenurone Tablets	5673	21/11/56
Phosatone	5627	21/11/56
Picrotoxin Martindale	5679	21/11/56
Pinodor	5688	21/11/56
Pirophen	5596	21/11/56
Polyantibiotic Dental Paste	5589	21/11/56
Polyhaemen with Liver and Vitamins	5693	21/11/56
Preludin Tablets	5662	21/11/56
Premarin	5683	21/11/56
Premarin with Methyltestos- terone	5684	21/11/56
Priatan	5559	21/11/56
Progesterone Implants Organon	5680	21/11/56
Proluton Depot	5570	21/11/56
Rapido Corn and Wart Cure	5586	21/11/56
Rapido Nerve Tablets	5587	21/11/56
Rastinon "Hoechst"	5599	21/11/56
Reserpex Reserpine Tablets	5665	21/11/56
Rhinalgan	5600	21/11/56
SAF Aspirin	5609	21/11/56
Sapoderm	5642	21/11/56
Schereson Depot	5571	21/11/56
Selsun Sulfide 0.5% Jelly	5644	21/11/56
Senega and Ammonia	5660	21/11/56
Senryb Piperazine Worm Syrup	5711	21/11/56
Slendine Tablets	5591	21/11/56
Sodium Sedal Capsules	5708	21/11/56
Sore Throat Gargle	5661	21/11/56
Special Vitamin Tonic	5606	21/11/56
Steele's Corn Solvent	5634	21/11/56
Steele's Foot Bath Salts	5635	21/11/56
Steele's Foot Cream	5636	21/11/56
Sterogyl	5613	21/11/56
Sutherland's Damiana Com- pound	5576	21/11/56
Sympatol Ampoules, 1 ml.	5663	21/11/56
Sympatol Liquid, 10%	5664	21/11/56
Tablets Vitaminorum	5706	21/11/56
Tace	5725	21/11/56
Tenserp Tablets	5566	21/11/56
Terramycin Oral Suspension	5707	21/11/56
Tetracycyl Crystalline Hydro- chloride Ointment	5654	21/11/56

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## VICTORIA—Continued

Distinctive Name of Proprietary Medicine	Serial Number	Date of Registration
Tetracycln Crystalline Hydro- chloride Ophthalmic Oint- ment	5655	21/11/56
The Inhalation	5637	21/11/56
Thyal	5643	21/11/56
Tritheton Tablets	5718	21/11/56
Tronothane Hydrochloride Solu- tion Topical, 1%	5648	21/11/56
Tronothane Hydrochloride 1% Cream	5649	21/11/56
Tronothane Hydrochloride 1% Sterile Jelly	5650	21/11/56
Tyzine Pediatric Nasal Drops	5709	21/11/56
Universal Liniment	5618	21/11/56
Urogratin	5620	21/11/56
Van's Sore Throat Tablets	5592	21/11/56
Veriazol	5639	21/11/56
Vibazine Tablets	5710	21/11/56
Viraxstone-Fort	5561	21/11/56
Visma-Barb	5562	21/11/56
Vitona	5715	21/11/56
X. Thompsons' Cough and Bron- chitis Mixture	5619	21/11/56
Zylets, Stearns	5578	21/11/56

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

*Council  
Meeting*

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Vic-  
toria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on De-  
cember 5, at 9.30 a.m.

**Present.**—Mr. E. Scott (President) in the chair, Mrs.  
P. A. Crawford, Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. G. Davis, A. L.  
Hull, F. W. Johnson, L. Long, V. G. Morieson, J. R.  
Oxley, C. P. A. Taylor, G. H. Williams, F. C. Kent (Sec-  
retary), T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary), and R. H.  
Borowski.

**Correspondence.**—Formal correspondence and a precis  
of the more important items were tabled. The follow-  
ing items from correspondence were discussed by the  
Council:—

A letter from Mr. Plummer, a member of the Society  
and an Inspector of the Board, putting forward a pro-  
posal that a Suggestion Box be placed in the College  
building for receipt of suggestions by staff members  
for improvement in working. Members of the Council  
expressed appreciation of the interest shown by Mr.  
Plummer and adopted the suggestion.

From Mr. Arthur Ossol, Director of the Pharmacy  
Department of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy,  
forwarding details of work done in that institution on  
radioactive isotopes. A brief outline of the course  
shows that 16 weekly periods of at least four hours each  
were required, and students gave additional time to  
completing experiments. Administration lectures were  
given on the various radioactive isotope techniques.

A letter was received from Parke, Davis & Co., Syd-  
ney, giving details of arrangements for the reception  
and entertainment of winners of the Parke-Davis  
Awards in 1957. It was resolved that names of stu-  
dents elected for these awards be forwarded to Parke,  
Davis & Co. as soon as possible after publication of  
examination results.

Mr. J. I. Richards forwarded a donation for the pur-  
chase of books for the College Library. It was re-  
solved that a letter of thanks be sent to him.

**New Members.**—The following new members were  
balloted for and elected:—

**Full Members (Transfer from Apprentice Members):**  
Dorothy May Christian, Leslie Graham McKenzie.

**Apprentice Member:** Gregor Leslie Campbell.

**Return of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Davis.**—Mr. A. G. Davis was present at the Council meeting for the first time after his return with Mrs. Davis from his overseas trip. He was welcomed by the President and members, and expressed his pleasure at being back with the Council. Later in the meeting the President announced that members of the Council and their wives would entertain Mr. and Mrs. Davis at dinner on December 17.

**Council Election.**—The President reported that members of the Council who would retire in March were Messrs. S. J. Baird, L. Hamon, A. G. Davis and L. R. Long. Mr. Hamon had intimated that he was not standing for re-election, but the other members agreed to nomination.

Mr. V. G. Morieson, whose term of office would normally expire in March, 1958, had tendered his resignation. It would be necessary to conduct an extraordinary election to fill this vacancy, in addition to the ordinary annual election in 1957. The Secretary said the proposed dates for the election would be submitted to the Returning Officer—date for closing of nominations, February 11 (4 p.m.), date of poll, March 4.

**College Opening.**—It was resolved that an invitation be extended to the Hon. the Premier to deliver the inaugural address and present prizes to successful students at the official opening of the 1957 session of the College of Pharmacy.

**Student Congress.**—It was reported that arrangements had been made to entertain visiting students and members of the Student Representative Council at a dinner dance at South Pacific on Monday, January 14.

The President said approximately 40 students from other States would be in attendance at the Congress, which would be held at Kinglake. The students would break camp on January 14, and would be in Melbourne for several days. It was the custom of the Pharmaceutical Society in the State in which the student meetings took place to provide some form of entertainment at which the students could meet representatives of official pharmacy. The arrangements outlined were confirmed.

**Centenary Year.**—The Council resolved that a special meeting be held early in January to further consider details of the programme for the Centenary Year—1957.

**Apprenticeship and Curriculum.**—Mr. Baird presented to the Council a summary of proposals which had been made by the Pharmacy Board for amendment of requirements in relation to the curriculum and apprenticeship training. He indicated that the proposals could not be implemented without amendment of the legislation. Certain recommendations had been made to the Government, and it was anticipated that an amending Bill would be introduced into Parliament in 1957. In the discussion which ensued, members of the Council expressed the opinion that there should be close co-operation between the Board and the Council in these matters. At the suggestion of the President, it was agreed that a tripartite discussion between representatives of the Guild, the Council and the Board be arranged. Discussion took place also on the question of readmission to the Final Examination before the date of completion of apprenticeship.

**Library.**—On the recommendation of the Librarian, Mrs. Crawford, it was resolved that the following books be obtained for the Society's Library:—

Outline of Bacteriology and Immunity, by Ronald Hare.

Transport and Accumulation in Biological Systems, by E. J. Harris.

Ciba Foundation Symposium: on Histamine. In honour of Sir Henry Dale.

Synonyms—Lexikon. Von F. Berger.

**Discussion Group.**—Mr. J. R. Oxley reported that in the absence of the President and Vice-President, he

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## PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA

### ANNUAL ELECTION 1957

Whereas TWO VACANCIES on the Board will be created in the month of February, 1957, caused by the retirement through effluxion of time of SAMUEL JAMES BAIRD and ALLAN WILLIAM CALLISTER, notice is hereby given that I will on the fourth day of February, 1957, proceed to hold an ELECTION of TWO fit and proper persons to serve as members on such Board. Candidates for election must be nominated on or before the fourteenth day of January, 1957, and if there be more persons nominated than there are vacancies, a POLL will be taken on the fourth day of February, 1957. Such nominations will be received at the office of the Pharmacy Board, 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne, up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 14th day of January, 1957.

J. I. RICHARDS,  
Returning Officer.

Melbourne,  
December 12, 1956.

## VICTORIA—Continued

attended the Annual Meeting of the Discussion Group during the month, and took the chair during the election of office-bearers. The Group, he said, had completed a very successful year. Mr. G. K. Treleaven had been re-elected President and Mr. E. G. Leete Secretary for the ensuing year. The evening was successfully concluded by excellent addresses by Dr. Norman McCallum and Mrs. McCallum.

The President thanked Mr. Oxley for the report.

**Prosecution of Chemist.**—The President reported on the recent prosecution of a chemist by the Police Department. He said the offences committed were trivial, and he gave particulars. One of the charges related to the dispensing of a prescription on two occasions on verbal requests from a medical practitioner. For this he was proceeded against and charged with supplying Dangerous Drugs without a prescription and was fined. The President said in his view it was grossly

unfair that the chemist should bear the onus of deciding whether a telephoned prescription was required in an emergency. It was the doctor's responsibility to decide this, and chemists should not be prosecuted. Mr. Long remarked that the Regulations should be reviewed. After further discussion certain action was decided upon.

**College Rebuilding.**—The President reported that the two residences at the site at Parkville had now been demolished. The next stage would be levelling of the ground. As members were aware, the Government had indicated that funds would not be available for building until after the end of the current financial year. It was the intention of the Executive to discuss the question of provision of finance in the next financial year with the Premier.

**Finance Committee.**—A report of the Finance Committee recommended a new schedule of College fees, operative as from 1957, and revised salaries and wages were submitted by the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Baird, and adopted.

### THE COUNCIL OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA DECEMBER, 1956



Seated (l. to r.): S. J. Baird (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. E. Scott (President), Mrs. P. A. Crawford (Hon. Librarian), Mr. C. P. A. Taylor.

Standing (l. to r.): Mr. Leonard Long, Mr. T. G. Allen, Mr. R. H. Borowski, Mr. F. C. Kent, Mr. J. R. Oxley, Mr. G. H. Williams, Mr. V. G. Morison, Mr. A. L. Hull, Mr. F. W. Johnson (Vice-President), Mr. A. G. Davis, (Mr. L. A. Hamon, who has resigned from the Council, does not appear.)

## VICTORIA—Continued

**Presentation of Cheque by Students.**—At 11.30 a.m. three representatives of the Student Council, namely Mr. Haydon Savage (President), Miss Judith Manning and Mr. Douglas Knight, were received by the Council.

Mr. Knight said they were happy to be present and had a pleasant task to perform. They wished to present a cheque. It was usual to give the proceeds of the Annual Ball to the War Memorial Building Fund. As students, they hoped that some of the money would be set aside to provide student amenities in the new College.

They were happy that they had this year been able to do something tangible to help those who had helped them. The efficient manner in which the College was conducted was greatly appreciated, and it was obvious to students that staff and demonstrators were working under difficulties. The students were pleased that they could do something in the way of providing better facilities in the new College.

Mr. Knight then asked Miss Manning to present the cheque. Miss Manning then handed the cheque for £739/10/- to the President, to be credited to the Victorian College of Pharmacy War Memorial Building Fund.

The President said the Council was deeply appreciative of the action. The Council regarded the gift as a wonderful gesture. The amount contributed by the students over the years was very considerable, and the interest in the institution displayed by the students was greatly valued. The ball itself was a magnificent function, splendidly conducted, and reflected the highest credit on the students themselves. On behalf of the Council, he thanked them for the gift.

Mr. Long supported the remarks of the President. These gifts by students, he said, had been going on for a number of years. They were a great encouragement to the Council. He wished to say that he admired the public spirit shown by the students. They had done a splendid job and were helping in a common cause. He hoped that was the spirit that would actuate them through their lives.

Mr. Taylor also expressed the thanks of the Council. He said that for the students to organise such a splendid social gathering, come out on the credit side and make a presentation such as they had done today indicated that there was nothing lacking in the organisation they represented. The gift they had made placed a responsibility on the Council as administrators of the College. The Council realised that they held in trust a considerable sum of money raised by the students. The Council thanked them for it, and he could give an assurance that the money would be put to very tangible use in the provision of student amenities and the acquisition of something practical on the educational side.

**Financial.**—The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £3530 were passed for payment.

**Christmas Greetings.**—Members of the Council conveyed Christmas and New Year greetings to the President and Mrs. Scott, and after Mr. Scott had thanked the members for their good wishes, which he heartily reciprocated, the meeting adjourned.

### THE P.D.L.

### Directors' Meeting

The 387th meeting of the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. was held at 18 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on November 28, at 10 a.m.

**Present.**—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (in the Chair), Messrs. I. H. Barnes, W. J. Cornell, N. C. Cossar, E. A. O. Moore, J. W. Pollock, C. C. Wallis, and the Secretary.

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**Election of Chairman.**—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite was re-elected unopposed.

**Vice-Chairman.**—Mr. E. A. O. Moore was re-elected unopposed.

**Hon. Treasurer.**—The Chairman said Mr. Norman Pleasance had been Hon. Treasurer of P.D.L. since July, 1934, and he had carried on in recent years despite ill-health. Mr. Pleasance had always taken a keen interest in the finances of P.D.L., and he had been more than just a Treasurer in name; all this was apart from his general service as a Director of P.D.L. Because of his uncertain health Mr. Pleasance had informed him that he would prefer not to continue as Hon. Treasurer. The Chairman said he would like to pay tribute to Mr. Pleasance's many years of valuable service to P.D.L., both as a member of the Board of Directors and as Treasurer.

The Chairman said he would like to nominate Mr. N. C. Cossar as Hon. Treasurer of P.D.L. The nomination was supported by Mr. Moore, and as there was no other nomination, the Chairman declared Mr. Cossar elected to this office. In thanking the Chairman and his colleagues, Mr. Cossar said he hoped that he would be able to earn the same confidence that members had in Mr. Pleasance.

**Federal Council Representative.**—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite was re-elected.

**Liaison Committee Representatives.**—The present representatives, namely, Messrs. E. W. Braithwaite and E. A. O. Moore, were re-elected.

**Correspondence.**—Formal correspondence was tabled, and the following were amongst the letters dealt with:—

From Mr. F. N. Pleasance, conveying to the Directors and the Secretary his thanks for their kind wishes for his speedy recovery.

From Mr. C. C. Fewtrell, of Geelong West, forwarding fire insurance in another company for transfer to Melbourne Fire Office Ltd.

To the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, notifying the action taken with a view to making assistance available to widows and dependants of deceased members.

The first inquiry for assistance as the widow of a former member was received from Mrs. E. Ashdale Smith, of Bairnsdale, following the death of her husband on September 24. The Secretary said the approved information had been sent to Mrs. Ashdale Smith. She had subsequently called at his office, and later was given further information in response to a supplementary inquiry.

To the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria in reference to prescriptions telephoned by doctors, suggesting that the subject be raised at the next meeting of the Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee. Reply received stating that the question would be taken up with the Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee. It was pointed out that education of this kind was in progress. Periodically, notices were published in "The Medical Journal of Australia" concerning the obligations of medical practitioners in relation to prescribing of dangerous and specified drugs. The Pharmacy Board of Victoria had also issued a brochure recently, and a copy had been sent to every medical practitioner in Victoria.

A member reported that his messenger boy, whilst riding a bicycle for the purpose of delivering medicine, had collided with a motor car, and apart from personal injuries he sustained, a head lamp of the car had been broken in the accident.—Melbourne Fire Office Ltd. had advised that, in the circumstances described, the damage to the car was covered under the Bicycle (Third Party Indemnity) Policy.

Mr. H. D. B. Cox, of Sydney, wrote thanking the Secretary for the copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association addressed to him personally, and com-

## VICTORIA—Continued

plimenting the Secretary upon "the excellent index included in the publication." The Branch Secretary being away on leave, Mr. Cox ordered six copies to be held at the Branch office.

The correspondence was received.

**New Members Elected.**—Mrs. G. M. Adams, Box Hill; Mrs. E. M. Delzoppo, Neerim South; Messrs. J. K. Barker, Echuca; D. G. Quayle, Norlane; H. B. Parker, Geelong; W. G. Pickford, Ocean Grove; and N. K. White, Melbourne.

**Legal Advice.**—A member disputed payment of an account (long delayed) rendered to him for replacement of a shop fitting. The Solicitor advised that, notwithstanding the delay in rendering of the account, the member was liable.

Another member advised that after being telephoned by a customer he attended at his pharmacy to dispense a prescription. The member waited one hour, and as the customer did not call, the member rendered an account for 2/6 after hour attendance. The customer had not paid this, and the member inquired whether he could enforce payment. The Solicitor agreed that the charge was reasonable, but he doubted very much whether it could be sustained legally. He pointed out also that the cost of proceedings would be completely out of proportion to the amount claimed.

**Member Defended on Charges Under Dangerous Drugs Regulations.**—Action taken during the month in defence of a member against prosecutions launched by the Police Drug Bureau was reported and approved as having been in the interests of members generally.

Associated with these cases the Solicitor and two members had interviewed police officers, and had pointed out that some prosecutions were being launched for what were very technical offences or for very minor breaches of the Regulations. It is felt that this interview will have produced a better understanding of some of the practical problems faced by chemists.

The Solicitor had also drawn attention to some provisions in the Regulations which could be amended with advantage. One in particular which required clarification was the duty of a chemist who was asked to supply dangerous drugs under a verbal prescription, which he was entitled to do in a case of emergency. The Solicitor suggested that the Regulations should be amended to clarify what was an emergency. These suggestions had been conveyed to the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, and an acknowledgment had been received advising that the Board was considering amendments of certain sections of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations and that it would give due consideration to the suggestions made by the P.D.L. Solicitor in this connection.

**Financial.**—The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Cossar) presented the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £2347/13/7 were passed for payment.

A recommendation to the Federal Council that special reserve funds available in February next be invested in Commonwealth Inscribed Stock was endorsed.

**Federal Council Meeting.**—It was resolved that the next meeting of the Federal Council be called for February 20, 1957, at 9.30 a.m.

**General.**—The Chairman said before the meeting closed he would like to congratulate their Vice-Chairman, Mr. Moore, on his having been elected Chairman of Amcal. Mr. Moore thanked the Chairman for his congratulations.

The Chairman said he would also like to take this opportunity of wishing his fellow Directors, the Secretary and the staff, the compliments of the season and a happy and prosperous new year. The Chairman's good wishes were reciprocated by all present, and the meeting closed at 1.5 p.m.

[A report of the P.D.L. annual meeting appears on page 1371.—Ed.]

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## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

### ANNUAL COUNCIL ELECTION 1957

In pursuance of the provisions contained in the Articles of Association of the above Society, it is hereby notified that an ELECTION will be held to fill FOUR ORDINARY VACANCIES on the Council and to elect an AUDITOR on the fourth day of March, 1957. The retiring members of the Council are SAMUEL JAMES BAIRD, LOUIS HAMON, ALBERT GEORGE DAVIS and LEONARD RUDOLPH LONG and the retiring Auditor is ROBERT HAYDON MORRISON. Monday the eleventh day of February, 1957, has been appointed as the day of nomination. Nomination papers of candidates must be lodged, or delivered by post, at the office of the Society, 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne, before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day fixed for nomination. In the event of more candidates being nominated than there are vacancies, a POLL will be taken on the 4th day of March, 1957.

J. I. RICHARDS,  
Returning Officer.

Melbourne,  
December 5, 1956.

# INDEX



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AND OTHER  
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## THE GUILD

## S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Victorian Branch of the Guild met at 18 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on November 13, at 8 p.m.

**New S.B.C. Member.**—Mr. H. C. B. Henshall, 242 Clarendon street, South Melbourne, was elected to the State Branch Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. L. Gough.

**Hospital Benefits Association of Victoria.**—A letter from H.B.A. seeking opinion on the matter of an agency for a storekeeper of Mitiamo was discussed, and it was agreed that no objection to the setting up of such an agency would be made provided the store was situated more than ten miles from a chemist shop.

**Country Member.**—Following a member's reference to the embarrassment caused by the difference in the price of 40 oz. Aktavite to hospitals and chemists, it was decided to request Nicholas Pty. Ltd. to notify the Committees of all Hospitals of the reason for the special low price to Hospitals, which is not applicable to other buyers.

**Confidential Material.**—Discussion around a member's request that confidential matter be posted in sealed envelopes resulted in a motion that this be done. The motion was seconded, but was lost on the vote.

**Public Relations Secretariat.**—A letter enclosing individual returns to a questionnaire was referred to the Executive.

**Executive Report.**—The Executive Report as presented was adopted, and in addition to the matters in the report it was decided that the Pharmaceutical Society be asked whether it is considered ethical to prepare Hydro-Cortisone Ointment from tablets, as this may be injurious.

**Victorian Branch Trustees.**—Mr. F. N. Lee was nominated as a trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. E. C. Hughes. As no other nomination was received, Mr. Lee was elected automatically.

**Federal Report.**—The Federal Report was presented by the Federal President (Mr. Eric Scott), who added to his written report that the Federal Executive is preparing a case, for presentation early next year, for increased fees for Pensioner dispensing; also that Parke, Davis are sponsoring a radio programme given by Mr. Townley of Hobart to present the voice of Pharmacy, this to commence early next year.

Some discussion took place concerning the desirability of a Federal Award, and it was decided that Federal Executive be urged to endeavour to organise the assistants in all States with a view to obtaining a Federal Award.

**New Member Elected.**—Mr. D. G. Quayle, Norlane.

**Branches** were recorded as follows: Mr. N. L. Shrimpton, 113 Lower Plenty road, Rosanna; Mr. C. S. Widdicombe, Central Pharmacy, Main street, Croydon; Mr. N. Maller, 145 Whitehorse road, Ringwood.

**District Reports** were dealt with, as follows:—

**District No. 19—**

**Pharmacy Hours.** It was restated that any District might make application through its own Member of Parliament regarding trading hours to suit the particular area.

**"Avodex."** A letter was read from the manufacturers of this product stating that the advertising of "Avodex" at 25/- was a mistake and that steps had been taken to avoid this occurring again.

**Unavailable Items for N.H.S.** The suggestion that because of the availability of Diamox, other readily available oral diuretics, such as Mistine and Mercolan, be listed under N.H.S. is also to be referred to Federal Office.

**District No. 2B—**

**Weights and Measures.** An objection to the fees charged by inspectors was registered, but it was stated that these are fixed by law.

## VICTORIA—Continued

**Food Shops.** It was noted that the Act is under consideration to release chemists from the obligation to register as food shops, but the present situation is that they must register.

**"Elastoplast."** It was stated that the position regarding Elastoplast is unchanged.

**District No. 8—**

**Issue of Sulpha Tabs.** The report that sulpha tablets are being issued by the nursing sister in charge at a confectionery factory is to be referred to the Pharmacy Board.

**Heinz Prices.** The fact that Heinz have special prices for sales to group buyers, lower than charged to pharmacies, is to be referred to the Merchandising Service.

**Kodak Scholarship.**—It was decided to write a letter of congratulations to Mr. Alistair I. K. Lloyd on his winning the Kodak Travelling Scholarship No. 3.

### December Meeting of the S.B.C.

The State Branch Committee of the Victorian Branch of the Guild met at Guild House, 18-22 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on December 4, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. N. F. Keith (Vice-President and Chairman), Messrs. J. W. D. Crowley, E. Scott, W. R. Iliffe, J. K. Gosstray, F. L. Flint, A. K. Lloyd, W. J. Langtry, I. A. Silverwood, A. E. Moore, C. I. Molloy, T. K. Sarah, J. A. McLennan, J. Garvin, M. J. Miles, D. L. McColl, S. M. Adams, J. J. Cocking, and the Associate Secretary.

**Correspondence.**—It was decided to take no action in respect of a letter from the Australian Red Cross Society asking for donations of unwanted samples.

It was decided to refer to Mr. Ross, Merchandising Service, a query from A.M.C.A.L. concerning Elastoplast for window displays.

**Wards of State.**—A letter from the Department of Health enclosing an amended draft of a proposed agreement for the supply of pharmaceutical services to wards of the State was referred to the Executive and the Chairman of the Lodge Committee.

**Pricing Report.**—The Chairman of the Pricing Committee submitted a report on the markups applied in the Sundries Price List, and it was agreed that these margins should be discussed at the February Meeting.

**Federal Report.**—Mr. Scott reported as follows:—

The reaction of Nicholas Pty. Ltd. to the Guild mark-up on Pentavite, stating that the Guild and its members must firmly maintain the stand taken. It was resolved that the aid of Federal Office be sought for an article in the December "Gilseal News" regarding this subject.

The Pharmacy Board had approached the Minister with proposals for Amendments to the Act, these being

- i. wider powers in unprofessional conduct.
- ii. removal of the rigidity in the requirements for registration.
- iii. examinations to be held not less than twice a year.

A member had been convicted and fined for breaches of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations when the primary fault was with the doctor, who had ordered Omnopon by telephone and failed to send the prescription immediately. Arising out of this, Mr. Lloyd moved that the Executive and P.D.L. confer with the Society and the Board with a view to bringing aspects of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations to the highest authority. This motion was seconded by Mr. Langtry and carried.

**New Member Elected.**—Mr. N. G. Davies, Oak Park.

**Re-entered.**—Mr. A. W. Cocking, 63 Railway road, Blackburn.

**Pensioner Dispensing.**—A remit was presented by District No. 7 regarding the 10 per cent. discount given on pensioner dispensing, and it was affirmed that the whole question of reimbursement by the Government for dispensing for pensioners was receiving the attention of the Federal Council.

**Pals Healing Ointment.**—A request from Public Relations as to whether any member had heard of this line met with no response.

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# QUEENSLAND

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland, Miss D. Brighthouse, 'phone B 8407.

**Mr. J. N. Trout**, formerly a Queensland chemist who for some years has been in business at Bondi, N.S.W.

**Capt. N. T. Slater**, R.A.A.M.C., has returned from overseas service at Japan and is now living at Wavell Heights.

Two Queensland pharmacists who left by the "Arcadia" at the end of November for an extended holiday overseas were **Misses Joan Beevers**, Innisfail, and **Beryl Savage**, of Ipswich.

A wedding of pharmaceutical interest was that of **Miss Barbara Woodgate** of Bardon, who was married to **Mr. Ted Jay** at the Paddington Methodist Church on December 1. Congratulations and good wishes.

Interstate visitors to Brisbane during the month included:—**Mr. K. G. Attiwill**, Federal Director of the Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat, who during his visit conferred with representatives of the Society and Guild and attended the December meeting of the Guild State Branch Committee.

### ENGAGEMENTS

Engagements of interest in pharmacy circles announced during the month have been those of—

**Miss Joyce A. Weston** of Mackay, whose fiancée is **Mr. J. M. Graham**, also of Mackay;

**Miss Alice Eve Hammond** of Toowoomba, whose engagement was announced to **Mr. Laurence Smith** of Clayfield;

**Mr. David C. Monteith** of Camp Hill, whose fiancée is **Miss Janice A. Cleeve** of Coorparoo.

### R. C. COWLEY AWARD

The **R. C. Cowley Intermediate Award**, which is presented by the Pharmaceutical Society for the best Intermediate pass of the year, has been awarded to **Miss Justine Simonds** of Woolloowin for the year 1956.

**Miss Simonds** attended All Hallows, Brisbane, for her secondary education. On matriculating to the Queensland University, **Miss Simonds** studied for her Bachelor of Arts Degree. On graduating as a B.A., **Miss Simonds** spent some time teaching at high schools in Queensland, and during her two years visit overseas she spent some time teaching in high schools in different parts of England.

On returning to Queensland **Miss Simonds** decided to make a change in her profession, and so she entered on her Pharmacy Course, having secured an apprenticeship at the Mater Private Hospital Dispensary, South Brisbane.



Miss Simonds

## State News

For relaxation in her leisure moments **Miss Simonds** enjoys musical studies.

We congratulate **Miss Simonds** on her success, and extend to her best wishes for her final examination at the end of 1957.

### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY CHRISTMAS PARTY

Ninety chemists with their wives and friends enjoyed the second annual Xmas Party arranged by the Social Sub-Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society, which this year was held at "Storyville" Cabaret, Kangaroo Point, on the evening of November 29.

The guests were received by the President of the Society, **Mr. R. V. S. Martin**, and **Mrs. Martin**. Christmas decorations gave a festive air to the occasion, and the menu also carried a Christmas touch.

During the evening **Mr. Martin** extended a hearty welcome to all, and conveyed seasonal greetings and good wishes for the coming festive season on behalf of members of the Council and himself.

After dinner an enjoyable evening concluded with dancing.

### QUEENSLAND CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB

The social evening held at the Virginia Golf Club on November 30 was well attended by some 45 chemist golfers, their wives and friends.

During the evening **Mr. A. G. Asprey**, President of the Chemists' Golf Club, made a presentation of a sheath of flowers to **Miss Dorothy Brighthouse**, in appreciation of her interest and efforts on behalf of the club.

On display were the **Kenneth Mitchell Cup**, the **Queensland Chemists' Golf Shield** and trophies available for the final outing for 1956 at Oxley on December 2.

#### Final Golf Day for 1956

In perfect weather conditions on an excellent course at Oxley, the **Queensland Chemists' Golf Club** staged their final outing for 1956. Some 47 members and associates hit off under the captain for the day, **Mr. R. S. F. Greig**, and under his expert guidance the field was sent away in very good time. The results were as follows:—

**Queensland Chemists' Golf Club Shield**.—**Mr. B. Benjamin**, net 62. Runner-up: **Mr. N. Svendsen**, net 65.

**Kenneth Mitchell Cup**.—**Mr. C. Andrew**, 166 points. Runner-up: **Mr. A. Asprey**, 165 points.

**Four-Ball Competition**.—**Mr. N. Svendsen**, **Mr. M. Lee**, 65 points.

**A Grade**.—**Mr. R. Sellars**, 33 points; **Mr. R. S. F. Greig**, 33 points. **Mr. R. S. F. Greig** was the winner of the draw.

**B Grade**.—**Mr. G. Kemp**, 34 points.

**Associates (R. S. F. Greig Trophy)**.—**Mrs. D. Nicholls**, 30 points.

**Nearest the Pin**.—**Mr. E. Fawcett**.

**Putting Competition**.—**Mr. M. Lee**.

**President's Trophy**.—**Mr. R. Sellars**.

**Visitors' Trophy**.—**Mr. J. Wilshire**, 28 points.

**A Date for Your Diary**: **Australian Chemists' Golf Carnival**, April 28 to May 4, 1957.

### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

#### Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at Drysdale Chambers, Brisbane, on November 8, 1956.

**Attendance**.—**Mr. R. V. S. Martin** (President), **Miss Chalmers**, **Miss Elliot**, **Messrs. J. E. McCaskie**, **G. R. Wells**, **F. M. Woods**, **L. A. Stevens**, **B. Page**, **J. S. D. Mellick**, and the Secretary.

## QUEENSLAND—Continued

**New Council Member.**—The President said he was pleased to report that Miss Elliot had expressed her willingness to be co-opted a member of the Council. The President said Miss Elliot had had much experience in pharmacy, and he felt that she would be an asset to the Council. Mr. Martin said he had pleasure in welcoming Miss Elliot as a member of the Council. He trusted that her association with the Council would be a happy one.

**Discussion Group.**—Mr. Stevens reported that the Discussion Group had met as arranged. Mr. Schubert, the guest speaker, gave a very interesting talk. There was a question session, and the evening concluded with supper.

After discussion it was agreed that the next meeting of the Group take place on February 20. Arrangements for the meeting were left with Mr. Stevens.

**Interview with Dr. Fryberg Concerning Delivery of Narcotics.**—Mr. Martin reported that since last meeting Mr. Noble of D.H.A., Mr. Hall representing the Guild, and he had waited on Dr. Fryberg and had had further discussions with him concerning the Department's requirements with regard to delivery of narcotics from wholesalers to pharmacists.

**Correspondence.**—From Pharmacy Board of Queensland forwarding copies of the Intermediate examination papers, October, 1956.

From Pharmaceutical Association, advising that Mr. Alistair Lloyd of Victoria is the winner of the Kodak Travelling Scholarship No. 3.

From Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain forwarding information about the films on elementary Bacteriology which have been produced as a result of the work of the Society's Films Committee. As some of these films were available from N.S.W., it was felt that possibly they could be put to use by the Discussion Group. It was agreed that this be kept in mind for the next meeting in February.

**Report from the A.P.F. Revision Committee of Victoria** was available. The Secretary advised that a copy had been made available to the members of the local A.P.F. Sub-Committee. Mr. Martin advised that the Sub-Committee had met prior to the meeting.

**New Member Elected.**—Mr. P. G. Cominos, of Cairns. **Reports on "A.J.P."**—Mr. Page commented on the August and September issues.

**"Pharmacy International."**—Mr. Wells reported on items of interest which appeared in the August edition.

**Education Sub-Committee.**—Mr. Stevens reported that this Sub-Committee met during the month, and he enumerated the various items the Sub-Committee had considered.

**Revoking of Pharmacy By-Laws.**—The President said that the Government Gazette of November 3 announced the revocation of Pharmacy By-Laws, whereby it will not now be necessary to advise the appointment of relieving managers or pay a fee for the registration of same.

The President said this information would be circulated for the benefit of all pharmacists.

**Pharmacy Board report** on items coming before that body was presented by the Society representative on the Board, Mr. R. V. S. Martin.

**Poisons Regulation Requirements.**—The President reported that Mr. Woods had drawn up the list of drugs which any dentist practising dentistry in this State might obtain, use and administer in the treatment of his patients, but a dentist could not prescribe for patients.

**Reception to Dr. Howard Rusk.**—Mr. Woods reported that in the absence of the President he had attended the reception to Dr. Rusk, who had pioneered the work of Rehabilitation in U.S.A. He was a very brilliant man, a fluent speaker, and his address was most interesting.

The meeting closed at 11.10 p.m.



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(General Secretary, T. G. Allen.)

N.E.W.: 53 Martin Place, Sydney.

(Branch Secretary, C. Carlisle.)

QUEENSLAND: Drysdale's Chambers,

4 Wickham Street, Brisbane.

(Branch Secretary, Miss D. Brighouse.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Churchhill Building (First Floor),

61-63 Gawler Place, Adelaide.

(Branch Secretary, O. H. Walter.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA: C/o Technical College,

St. George's Terrace, Perth.

(Branch Secretary, F. W. Avenell.)

# SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

## State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

**Mr. T. Lee** is now recorded as managing the branch of F.S.M.A. at Keswick.

**Mr. O. Johnson** assisted Mr. R. Grist of Largs Bay late in November and early December.

**Mr. J. Jeffrey** assisted Mr. D. Cock of Glenelg in the end weeks of November.

**Mr. M. Lazare** is now managing Mr. R. Grist's pharmacy in Draper.

**Mr. K. Glastonbury** has been successful at credit standard in second year medicine.

**Mr. J. Cornish** relieved Mr. I. Rankine of Seaton Park during November and then spent most of December with Mr. Walter C. Cotterell of St. Peters.

**Mr. J. Ware** has now registered as the proprietor of the pharmacy at Fullarton, previously conducted by Burden Ltd.

**Mrs. C. Wilkins** assisted Mr. J. Hardy of Hutt street, Adelaide, at the end of November, and then went to Messrs. Saunders and Walker of Semaphore.

**Mr. G. Ball** returned temporarily to pharmacy during the end of November and beginning of January to allow Mr. C. Venning of Seaciff to have a holiday.

**Mr. A. G. Mathieson** came over from Melbourne to assist Mr. R. Beckinsale throughout December and Christmas and New Year holidays.

**Mr. J. Pain** has returned by air from London via New Zealand. He stayed only a short time in the sister Dominion.

**Mr. R. Spafford** acted, in the early part of November, as relieving manager for Mr. D. Moriarty of Kensington road, Norwood. He then went to Maylands to assist Mr. Sullivan.

**Mr. G. Higgins** sends news from London of a trip on the Continent and of visiting pharmacies established in 1520 and 1650, "and still going—not making pills either."

**Mr. E. Hession** was to open the new pharmacy of F.S.M.A. (transferred from North Adelaide), but met with illness. Mr. Keith Netting therefore acted as locum.

**Mrs. C. Wilkins** spent the first fortnight of October at Webbers Pharmacy, King William street, to allow Mr. R. Phillips a vacation, and then to Mr. P. Cox (manager for G. Bartold) at Campbelltown.

**Miss D. Campbell** was at Porter & Penhalls pharmacy in Albert Park during the time Mr. K. S. Porter, President of the Pharmacy Board, was away for the Final Examinations. Miss Campbell then went to St. Morris to allow Mr. J. Stain to have a short holiday. She then embarked on the mail boat for England and Europe.

**Mr. R. Medlow** writes from London: "The I.P.S.F. Conference in Yugoslavia was a wonderful experience as far as international relationships are concerned, and very interesting to compare notes with students from other countries. The most valuable feature of I.P.S.F. is the Student Exchange Scheme." He is now in charge of an old family pharmacy in Clapham doing 150 prescriptions daily. The hours are long, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Bob is rooming with Bob Brice, and expects to come home in September next.

**Mr. B. Thompson** of Darwin tells of picking up a "wog" and spending some days in hospital, and of the wonderful picture the flower season makes of ugly old Darwin, "in particular the cascara tree with yellow clusters of flowers like wisteria, plus frangipanni, poincianna, bougainvillea and hibiscus." He is to arrive home on December 18 and in the middle of 1957 embark on S.S. Southern Cross in Sydney for England via the Panama Canal.

## MARRIAGE

**Herring—Glastonbury:** Judith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Herring, of Myrtle Bank, was married recently to Kevin, son of Dr. and Mrs. Kevin Glastonbury, of Linden Park. The ceremony was celebrated in Hawthorn Presbyterian Church.

## BIRTHS

**Allison** (nee Anderson).—To Gwen and Bob—a son (Andrew Gordon), at Memorial Hospital, November 27. Both well.

**Patterson.**—To Jean and Ronald on November 23, at the Memorial Hospital—a daughter.

**Beckinsale.**—On November 20, at Memorial, to Winsome and Ron, the blessing of a son.

**Ball.**—On 15th, at Memorial, to Margy and Peter—daughter.

## DRUG COMPANY FINED

Frederick Hutton Hollis, trading as Medicine Drug Co., King William street, Adelaide, was fined £3, with £3/10/6 costs, for a breach of the Stock Medicines Act. The defendant was charged with having on September 6 sold stock medicine which was not registered under the Act.

Mr. J. F. Wright for the defendant.

## PHARMACY BOARD

## Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell street, Adelaide, on November 14, at 7.55 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. K. S. Porter (President) in the Chair, Messrs. E. F. Lipsham, D. C. Hill, B. F. Mildren, G. L. Burns, A. E. Bowey, L. A. Craig, and the Asst. Registrar.

**Correspondence.**—To Secretary, Department of Public Health, forwarding copy of card from F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch) issued by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria for display in pharmacies and requesting draft of commonly requested drugs to be supplied on prescriptions only. Reply from the Department giving list of substances including many of their derivatives. Resolved that the information be transmitted to the F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch) as requested in their letter.

Copy of Poisons, Dangerous Drugs and Pharmacy Regulations and the Third Schedules to the Poisons Acts from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. The President agreed to peruse the publication together with Messrs. Lipsham and Bowey and report back to the next meeting if there were any relevant comments to offer.

From Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia forwarding copy of Pharmacy and Poisons Act. The President agreed to peruse the Act and submit any relevant comments to a later meeting.

From the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia requesting views of Board on application from New Australian pharmacist applying for registration in Western Australia and this Board's attitude to recip-

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

rocity. It was resolved that the draft reply prepared be approved for forwarding to the Western Australian Council. General satisfaction was expressed at the courtesy shown by the Western Australian Council in view of the remit to the May Conference having been introduced by South Australia on this subject.

From the Under Secretary, enclosing copy of proposed amendments to the regulations under the Dangerous Drugs Act 1934-55 and asking for the Board's comments. The proposed amendments were considered in detail in the light of a report submitted by Mr. Lipsham. It was then resolved that the Board had no objections to any of the proposed amendments and the Under Secretary be advised accordingly.

**Advertising.**—The Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. Bowey and Hill, reported having investigated allegations of advertising generally in the pharmaceutical profession and in particular advertisements appearing in the current Telephone Directory.

**P.A.A. Conference.**—Letter to Department of Public Health forwarding recommendations following May Conference re poisonous tablets.

A suggestion was submitted by Mr. Lipsham that a memo might be sent to the State Department of Public Health, suggesting that a plastic hexagon shaped poison type canister with the stopper branded in a contrasting colour (red for preference) "Keep out of reach of children" be made compulsory as a container for poisonous tablets for other than internal therapeutic use. The matter was discussed at length, and it was decided that members should consider the points brought forward and submit their views on Mr. Lipsham's suggestion, so that a decision might be reached at the next meeting.

Letter to Pharmaceutical Association of Australia advising decisions reached by this Board regarding poisonous tablets.

Letter to Pharmaceutical Association of Australia officially endorsing the South Australian remit regarding reciprocity which was accepted by the May Conference of Pharmacy Boards.

**Apprentices.**—Approval was given for the assignment of the indentures of three apprentices.

**Galenicals.**—It was resolved that the President and Messrs. Lipsham and Bowey be authorised to fix due dates for the sending of notices and completion of galenical exercises in 1957.

Correspondence was received from various prospective applicants for admission to the course and the replies were confirmed.

**Election and Triennial Report.**—The Asst. Registrar reported that seven nominations only had been received, they being from present members of the Board. Consequently there was no need for any election to be held on this occasion. The Triennial Report was in the process of being prepared and would be submitted to the next meeting.

**Inspector's Reports.**—Two reports were considered at length, one regarding an allegation of the pharmaceutical chemist closing his pharmacy for lengthy periods, and another for alleged transfer of ownership. The action of the Asst. Registrar in these cases was confirmed.

**Essential Equipment.**—Six reports were received from the Inspector.

**Finance.**—Statement for the month of October was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £52/0/1 were passed for payment.

**Practising Certificates.**—Letter to Miss M. Lister forwarding Practising Certificate.

Letter from Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, forwarding Certificate of Identity on behalf of Miss J. N. Hodgson.

**Relievers.**—Mr. R. N. Spafford to Mr. Walter C. Cotterell and Mr. C. A. M. Reid. Miss Y. J. Fricker to

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Mr. P. H. Keipert, Mrs. L. M. Gilchrist, Mr. B. R. Middlemiss to Mr. R. G. Wheeler. Mr. O. R. Johnson to Mr. N. F. Dundon. Mr. W. Vivian to Messrs. F. M. Streicher and J. Bourne. Mr. R. L. Burlinson to Messrs. R. E. Martin, C. N. Pfeiffer and D. C. Hill. Mr. A. B. Williams to Messrs. G. Somerville and D. G. Mitchell. Mr. A. D. Hodgson to Mr. A. G. Tiver. Mr. D. G. Cocks to Mr. D. G. Mitchell (Victoria).

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

**Council  
Meeting**

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at 27 Glenfeil street, Adelaide, on December 4, at 7.45 p.m.

**Present.**—The Vice-President (Mr. D. F. J. Penhall) in the Chair, Messrs. K. D. Johnson, E. F. Lipsham, B. G. Wandke, J. R. Pickering, Miss Z. M. Walsh and the Asst. Secretary.

An apology was received from the President, Mr. A. A. Russell, for his absence which was due to sickness in the family. Mr. Russell arrived at the meeting at 9.15 p.m.

**Correspondence.**—Letter from Stamp and Succession Duties Office advising increase in stamp duty on cheques, etc., as from December 3, 1956.

To Mr. H. D. Fitch of the Pharmaceutical Council of W.A. and Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, expressing regret at his recent serious illness.

Annual Report of Federal Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat. After his arrival at the meeting, Mr. Russell reported that he had perused the publication and detailed the relevant items contained therein.

Minutes of a meeting of the Executive of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia held in Melbourne on October 23/25, 1956, were received. Mr. Lipsham reported that he had perused the minutes and briefly outlined the matters covered which were, in effect, a continuation of discussion towards implementation of decisions of May Conference.

**Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association.**—Letter from the Secretary of the Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association, advising of decision at their general meeting to recommend to members that they should become members of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia as suggested in the Council's recent letter to her.

**Education.**—The various reports on Education were submitted in detail by the Senior Lecturer, and these were discussed and implemented. Other education matters for review were brought forward by members and discussed and adopted where necessary.

**Finance.**—Statement for the month was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £1707/12/8 were passed for payment.

**A.P.F. Revision Committee.**—Minutes of meeting of A.P.F. Revision Committee held in Melbourne on August 16, 1956, were tabled and received, and the remarks of Mr. R. A. Anderson (on invitation) were noted.

Letter from Pharmaceutical Association of Australia enclosing copy of the letter from the Editor of the British Pharmaceutical Codex advising that suggestions of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia will go before the next meeting of the Codex Revision Committee.

**A.N.Z.A.A.S. Conference.**—Letter to Mr. R. A. Anderson advising appointment of the Sub-Committee to receive and collate material from the Dunedin Conference, viz.: Messrs. R. A. Anderson, A. E. Bowey and K. D. Johnson. Mr. Johnson reported that the Sub-Committee had already met and he would submit details to the next meeting of the Council.

**Adelaide Conference.**—The Asst. Secretary reported that several proposed dates for a meeting of interested

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

parties had proved abortive and he was authorised to negotiate a suitable date in the new year.

**Post Graduate Talks.**—The Convenor (Mr. Penhall) reported that he was completing arrangements for the reproduction of the 1956 series in "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."

**Social Functions.**—The Convenor (Mr. Penhall) reported progress in this matter, but no definite decision was reached.

**Portrait of Mr. E. F. Lipsham.**—The Asst. Secretary reported on the institution of the appeal for funds to provide for the painting of the portrait of Mr. E. F. Lipsham, to be hung in the Pharmacy Lecture Room if permission was forthcoming from the University of Adelaide. The President reported on his approach to Mr. Lipsham in the matter and also the discussion which he had with the Registrar of the University. Their reports were received. Earlier in the meeting Mr. Lipsham had personally thanked each of the members of the Council for their gesture in approving of the execution of the portrait and the arranging of the appeal to make this possible.

**Season's Greetings.**—The Vice-President, from the Chair, conveyed to the President and members his best wishes for a happy festive season and a prosperous 1957. The President suitably replied and added his greetings to members and their families and also to the Asst. Secretary and staff, thanking all for their co-operation throughout the year. Members suitably replied and exchanged greetings.

The Asst. Secretary was directed to convey members' greetings to the Secretary, Mr. H. C. Martin, and Mrs. Martin, by letter.

The Asst. Secretary reported that Mr. A. C. Holloway (Past President) wished to convey the season's greetings to members of the Council.

## TASMANIA

### PERSONAL and GENERAL

State  
News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Tasmania, Miss M. L. Williams, 276 Argyle St., North Hobart (phone B 1010).

**Birth.**—Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. John Dowsett on the arrival of a daughter.

**Mr. Tony Gould** had a short but well earned holiday recently at Lufra, Eagle Hawk Neck.

**Mrs. Perriman**, known to us all as Margaret Harris, is now living at Ouse.

We must say farewell to **Mrs. Rex Glasby** (Peg Soundy), who after a stay in Hobart is returning with her family to Pakistan.

We are pleased to have with us **Mr. Graham Laver** from the mainland, who is working in Hobart. Also **Mr. Ian Parkes**, who came for a short period.

We were pleased to meet **Miss Dobson** of Sydney, who was on a flying visit to Hobart. We look forward to welcoming her here when she returns in the new year to live, after her marriage to Mr. Lake of Hobart.

The Women Pharmacists held a most successful dinner at The Dutch Inn, Battery Point, and all had a wonderful time. They claim that they now hold the record for longest session at the dinner table!

Welcome home to **Mrs. Oliver Heyward** after a long stay in England. Mrs. Heyward is better known to us as Peg Butcher, and we all look forward to renewing an old acquaintance now that Peg will be settling with her family in Tasmania.



## XMAS GREETINGS

and a

*Happy and Prosperous New Year*

*to all our customers*

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# WESTERN AUSTRALIA

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

## State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in W.A., Mr. F. W. Avenell (phone BA 4082).

**Birth.**—Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. L. S. C. Scull (nee Joan Chaloner) on the birth of a son.

**Miss Barbara Beilby** returned from England per "Orion" on November 27.

**Mr. C. A. Sadler**, who has been in charge of Foy's Pharmacy for the past 18 years, has purchased Mr. Shearer's pharmacy at Midland Junction.

**Mr. Abe Cohen**, of Maylands, was amongst the visitors to the Olympic Games. Mrs. Lucraft acted as locum.

**Obituary.**—We extend our sympathy to Mr. Eric Knight, of Collie, whose mother died suddenly on December 6.

**Mr. John Major** was the victim of a car accident on November 29. Injuries included a fractured jaw, lacerations and concussion. We understand that he is making good progress.

**Mr. V. S. Tinkler**, who recently arrived from England, has accepted the position at Foy's Pharmacy vacated by Mr. C. A. Sadler.

## WEDDINGS

Congratulations and best wishes to **Kevin Ashby** and **John Begley**, who were married during the month.

A wedding of particular pharmaceutical interest took place at St. Columba's Church, Cottesloe, on December 1, when **Kathleen McGuckin** became Mrs. Collins. The guests included the following chemists: Mr. and Mrs. C. Baird, Mrs. Adlard, Mr. L. Fauckner, Mr. R. Groom and Mr. L. S. Scull.

## EXAMINATION RESULTS: NOVEMBER, 1956

Awards were made as follows:—

**Webster Memorial Gold Medal:** K. G. McKenzie.

**Parke, Davis Prizes:** Myrtle J. Pumfrey and Alex Kauler.

**Kodak Prize:** Myrtle J. Pumfrey.

**Mayhew Dispensing Prize:** A. Kauler.

**Pharmaceutics—Materia Medica Prize:** Myrtle J. Pumfrey, A. Kauler, Jocelyn F. Camm.

**Mrs. H. M. Lyons Prize:** C. Manera.

**Pharmaceutical Council Bursary:** M. P. Sparrow.

**Rumble Bursaries:** Eleanor Moore, C. Manera, B. R. Carlisle, G. C. Miller, B. E. Hopkins.

**Faulding Bursaries:** Beverley M. Black, R. Williams, K. E. Keevil.

In the following list of results subjects are denoted by these numbers:

Chemistry 1, English 2, Mathematics 3, Physics 4, Pharmaceutics 5, Commercial Pharmacy 6, Biology 7, Materia Medica 8, Dispensing 9.

A distinction is represented by the letter D.

## ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

**Completed.**—Amery, R. F.; Bateman, J. A.; Beckwith, G. N. J.; Elliot, B. J.; Favas, K. W. V.; Hastwell, G. B.; Keals, R. W.; Keevil, K. E. W.; Kelly, G. R.; Leunig, W. F.; Moffat, R.; McArthur, C. B.; Oakley, G. E.; Patman, B. C.; Osborne, Bonnie M.; Power, K. C.; Shem, R. H.; Tindale, S. V.; Williams, R.

**Partial Passes.**—Baird, R. E., 1, 2, 4; Burking, R. C., 2; Gallagher, E. B., 2, 3, 4; Gulley, R. R., 4; Hamilton, K. R., 3; Healy, Maureen D., 2; Hywood, K., 4; Kendall, B. N., 1, 4; Maslin, J. A., 2, 3; McGregor, S. M., 3, 4; McLellan, R. W., 2, 3, 4; Piekarsky, J., 2; Rees, J. M., 1, 2, 4; Rowe, B. K., 1, 3, 4; Rutledge, Berwen A., 3; Schurmann, J. R. M., 2, 3, 4; Smith, W. V., 1, 2, 4; Thomson, N. A., 2, 3, 4; Twaddle, B. F., 2, 4; Watson, M. J., 2, 3, 4; Williamson, M. C., 2, 3, 4; Windsor, A. R., 2, 3, 4.

## FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION

**Completed.**—Benn, S., 1, 5, 6, 7, 8; Black, Beverley M., 1D, 5D, 6D, 7, 8D; Blackburn, J. H., 7; Brockman, R. L., 1, 5D, 6D, 7, 8D; Cann, M. D., 1, 5, 6, 7, 8D; Hogben, E. D., 1, 5, 6D, 7, 8D; Hopkins, B. E., 1D, 5D, 6D, 7D, 8D; Manolas, K. G., 1, 5D, 6, 7D, 8D; Nora, M. V., 1, 5, 6D, 7, 8D; Stiffold, T. G., 1, 5, 6, 7, 8.

**Partial Passes.**—Bartley, K. F., 5, 8; Bogue, K. A., 5D; Bonadeo, L. J., 5, 8; Cheffins, R. A., 5D, 6, 7, 8; Cook, P. G., 5, 6, 8; Davie, J. K., 5D, 6, 7, 8; Devereux, R. J., 1, 5, 6, 8; Dukes, B. C., 5; Finlayson, Margaret I., 5, 6, 8; Garbellini, S. A., 1, 5, 6, 8D; Giles, Lola M., 1, 6, 7, 8; Hawkins, K. J., 6, 7, 8; Hinds, A. J. A., 5, 7, 8; Hubble, J. R., 1, 5, 8; Humphreys, B. A., 5, 6, 8; Inglis, J. P., 1, 5, 7, 8D; Jackson, A. R. G., 1, 5, 6, 8; Janney, E. P., 1, 6, 7; Mencinsky, G. B., 5, 6, 8; Moir, J. G., 5, 6, 8; Moyes, D. W., 1, 5, 6, 8D; Panizza, H. A. P., 5, 6, 7, 8; Saunders, Josephine, 1, 6, 8; Taylor, Eunice I. M., 5, 6, 7, 8; Vale, K. F., 6, 7, 8; Walker, J. B., 5, 6, 7, 8D.

## SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION

**Completed.**—Davies, R. K., 1D, 5D; Bateman, K. D., 1, 5D, 7; Bond, H. M., 1, 5, 7; Byron, C. J., 1D, 5D, 7; Crawford, I. W., 1, 5, 7; Cattalini, J. A., 1, 5, 7; Dymock, R. C., 1, 5D, 7; Forde, Josephine M., 1, 5D, 7; Heppell, D. C., 1D, 5D, 7; Keogh, P. B., 1, 5, 7; MacDonnell, R. F., 1, 5, 7; Miller, G. C., 1D, 5D, 7D; Nicholls, Enid L., 1, 5D, 7; Rosenberg, H., 7; Schwartz, H., 1, 5D, 7; Segal, H., 1D, 5D, 7; Shepherd, Jennifer E., 1D, 5D, 7D; Shub, M., 1, 5D, 7; Sparrow, M. P., 1D, 5D, 7D; Stoyanoff, V. J., 1, 5, 7; Symes, Anne, 1, 5, 7.

**Partial Passes.**—Blackburn, J. H., 5, 7; Clune, K. D., 5; Edinger, M. G., 5D; Edinger, R. D., 1, 5; Eggleston, Bernice E., 1, 5D; Hunter, Marion M., 1, 5; Hurst, K. H., 1, 5; Moursellas, B. M., 5; Oliver, P. L., 5, 7; Rock, T. W., 5, 7.

## THIRD YEAR EXAMINATIONS

**Completed.**—Carlisle, B. R., 1D, 5; Elliott, B. J., 1; Hunt, A. F., 1, 5; Knowles, J. M., 1, 5; Lane, S., 1; Manera, C., 1D, 5; Moore, Eleanor M., 1, 5D; McMahon, B. F., 1, 5; McKenzie, L. I., 1, 5; Nicholls, R. R., 1, 5; Rear, I. G., 1, 5; Richmond, G. R., 1, 5; Tsalis, C. N., 5D.

**Partial Passes.**—Begley, J. W., 5; Coutts, Mary T., 5; Garbin, A. V., 5; Hawkins, J. M., 5; McManus, T. C., 5D; Rosenberg, H., 5; Wager, A. D., 1; Walton, R. I., 1; Whittle, Margaret A., 5.

## FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATIONS

**Completed.**—Bingemann, G. A., 5, 8, 9; Bodlovich, D. J., 5, 8D, 9; Camm, Jocelyn C., 5D, 8D, 9; Fogarty, K. J. M., 5D, 8, 9; Fowler, Rosemary J., 5, 8, 9; Johnson, P. J., 5, 8, 9; Judd, Dorothy E., 5, 8, 9; Keating, K. M., 5, 8, 9; Kalnenas, K., 5, 9; Kauler, A., 5D, 8D, 9D; Kostadinov, G., 5, 8, 9; Lewis, V. R., 5, 8, 9; Major, J. W., 5, 8, 9; McKenzie, K. G., 5D, 8, 9; Nicholas, J. B., 5D, 8, 9; Pearson, Julie H., 5, 8, 9; Pumprey, Myrtle J., 5D, 8D, 9D; Schenberg, D. A. B., 5, 8, 9; Wende, N., 5, 8, 9.

**Partial Passes.**—Elliott, B. J., 5; Genev, N. J., 5; Hollock, G. J., 5; Lane, S., 5, 9; Rees, J. L., 5; Spiro, V. T., 5D, 8D; Woodman, D. A., 5, 9.



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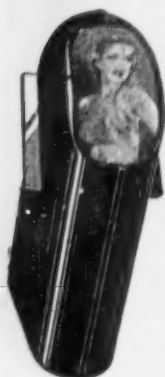




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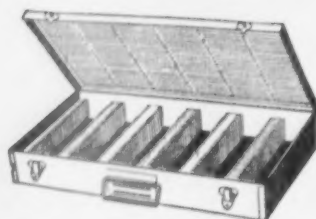
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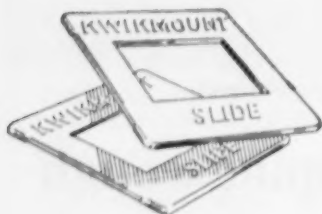
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Holds 2 in. x 2 in. colour slide mounts. Holds 300 card or 150 plastic or metal mounted slides. Built-in dividers. Every enthusiastic 35mm. operator should buy one.



### THE HANIMEX KAMKIT

Every camera fan needs this handy kit. It's safer, more convenient. Range of sizes available. Real leather, adjustable holders. Inside and outside pockets.



### KWIKMOUNTS

Strong, durable, fits any type of slide viewer or projector. Colour transparency is protected by clear plastic.

Other Australian made products include:—Fabric covered Slidex Slide Boxes, Developing Trays, Sure-Grip Shoulder Pads, Hanimex Folding Flash Guns, Wydvue Rollei Conversion Kits, Hanimounts, Folding Pocket Viewers, etc. Coming Soon: The fabulous Argus "300" Projector.



### ARGUS PRE-VIEWER

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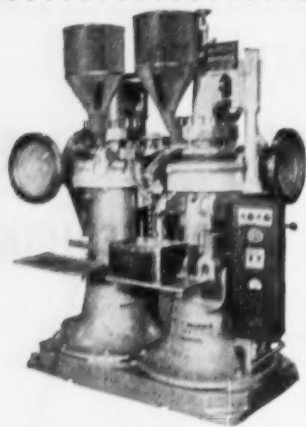


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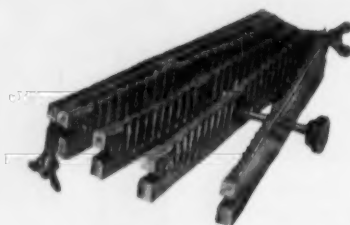
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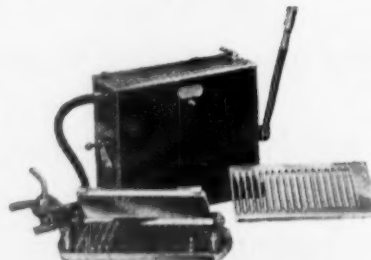


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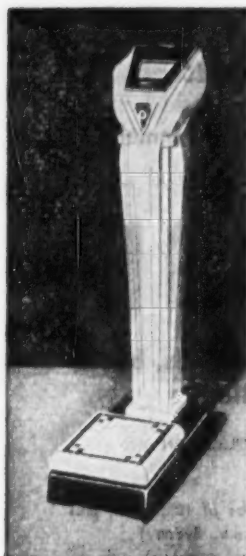
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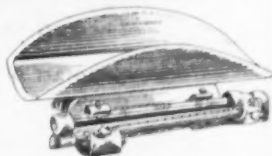


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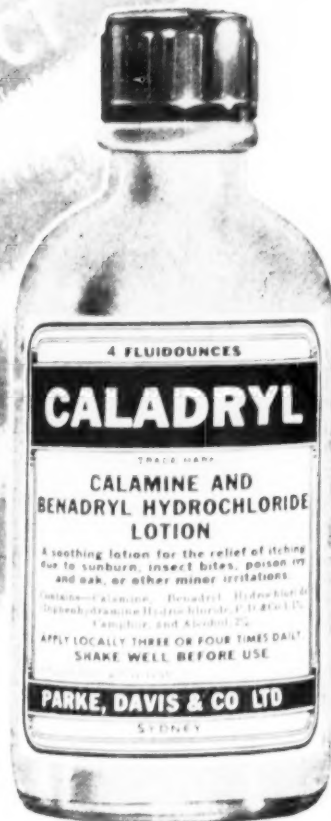
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